

Weather.
Cloudy but improving today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.4 and 44, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 69.8 and 38.4.

THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

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HOSTILITY WAXES BITTER BETWEEN GERMAN FACTIONS

Extreme Socialists Accuse
Government Of Tying
To Betray Revolution

THREAT IS MADE

Liebknecht Says He Will
Overthrow Government
Within Two Weeks

SITUATION DUBIOUS

Position Of Various Groups
Uncertain And Great
Confusion Exists

(French Wireless)

Berlin, December 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Messages received from various sources concerning events in Berlin give the impression that confusion exists there. The differences of opinion between the soldiers and the workers, between the politicians and the workers and between the supporters of the Socialist Majority party and the Spartacus Group are growing more bitter. A portion of the Spartacus Group, exasperated, is incessantly accusing the Government of wishing to betray the Revolution to the military reactionaries. Liebknecht has threatened to overthrow the actual Government within a fortnight and the situation remains extremely critical.

More Of Germany Occupied

Paris, December 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The 3rd American Army, continuing its advance in Germany, has reached the Rhine from Rolandseck as far as Bohl. Elsewhere, one of the French divisions which is charged to occupy the towns on the Rhine in the neighborhood of Aix-la-Chapelle has entered that town under the command of General Degoutte.

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General Pershing reported Monday:

"The Third American Army is continuing its advance into Germany and has reached the Rhine from Rolandseck to Bohl."

GERMANY MUST PAY TO LIMIT, SAYS LONG

Colonial Secretary Declares En-
emy Must Meet Every Obliga-
tion If It Takes 30 Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at Trowbridge said that not only must the Kaiser be tried but Germany must pay to the last farthing she could pay if it took her thirty years. He would not be a party, however, to calling upon Germany to pay a sum which would necessitate her receiving from us such assistance as would enable her to begin her old game of dumping articles on our markets. We must also see that Germans in England went to their own country.

He rejoiced that they had made up their minds to extend colonial preference to the Dominions, Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Government offered Imperial preference unconditionally and were determined that the British Dominions and dependencies should have preference wherever possible.

Range Of Forty Miles Practicable For Guns

Coast Artillery Chief Tells Of
Development In American
Ordnance

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Major-General Cox, chief of the Coast Artillery, reported today that ordnance development during the war has brought cannon makers to a point where a rifle range of forty miles is easily practicable.

Brazilian Ambassador To Take High Office



DR. DOMICIO DA GAMA

Domicio da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador at Washington, has bid farewell to the United States and is on his way home, where he will take over the duties of a high office. Ambassador da Gama will be the new Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Five Die Of Injuries From Explosion On Flagship Brooklyn

Thirty-Seven In All Injured In
Blast While Vessel
Takes On Coal

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 10.—A gas explosion occurred yesterday on board the American flagship Brooklyn while she was coaling in Yokohama. Thirty-seven men were injured of whom six subsequently died.

2,475 Allied Ships Sunk During War

5,147 Others Left Adrift With
Crews, Sir Eric Geddes
Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—Speaking at a meeting at 10 Downing Street, this afternoon in support of the appeal being made by Lady Dimsdale for £100,000 for a hostel for merchant seamen as a memorial from the Women of the Empire, Sir Eric Geddes stated that 2,475 ships were sunk during the war with their crews on board and 5,147 with their crews left adrift.

Verdun Garden Sold At Public Auction

Property Seized In 1914 Goes
To French Municipal Council
For Tails 95,000

Verdun, Garden, 474 Avenue Joffre, seized from its German owners when war was declared in 1914, was sold to the French Municipal Council yesterday for Tails 95,000.

The sale was made by order of the French Mixed Court and took place at the office of Messrs. R. Fano, L. Basset and J. Thesmar, auctioneers. There were but three bidders, two Chinese and Secretary G. Laferriere, representing the French Municipal Council. The bidding started at Tails 30,000.

The property, over 61 mow, will be maintained as a public garden and the improvements under way will be continued by the French Municipal Council.

Marshall Presides At Cabinet Meeting

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson sent a wireless message from his steamer asking Vice-President Marshall to preside at the Cabinet meeting today.

Inner History Is Given Of Allied Note To China

Was First Proposed By Britain And United States
Months Ago And Blocked By Japan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 7.—The Japanese controlled press is making much of the fact that Japan was able to issue the other day a communique in which all the credit for the communication of the recent aide-memoire to China was taken by Japan, and some of the papers that one would have expected to be somewhat water awake have accepted the statement in an entirely unqualified sense. In order that the full significance of the communique may be grasped it is necessary to set forth the general history of the aide-memoire, which is fairly common knowledge here, with one or two details that may be common knowledge but are none the less of value in setting the communique in its proper light.

Three months ago, the British Minister suggested to the American Legation, then in charge of Mr. MacMurray, that perhaps it would be advisable for the Allied Powers to make joint representations to China on the subject of her domestic afflictions. The American Legation agreed, and a formula was worked out between the two legations, which formula was submitted to Washington for consideration and approval. This approval duly came and the two legations proceeded to sound the other Allied Powers on the subject. It will be remembered that some two months ago there was quite a plethora of articles in the press suggesting that there should be some sort of Anglo-American mediation in China. These articles were evidently suggested by the leaking out of the knowledge that the British and American legations were doing something, though exactly what was not known.

The Anglo-American proposals found a ready response in all Allied

quarters except Japan. Here there were all sorts of objections raised, and the attitude of Japan at that time has been described as "cantankerous." The refusal of Japan to take part in any joint representations was so persistent that finally the matter was dropped, although the general tenor of the communication to be made had been set forth very fully and there was really nothing to which any sane Power could object.

Then came the armistice in Europe, and when there had been time for the fact to sink into the Japanese official mind that militarism and all its concomitants were dead as practical international policies, Japan began to wake up to the fact that unless she were to fall into line with the rest of the world she would be too splendidly isolated.

So, very much to the surprise of the other Allied Governments she suggested that representations should be made to China on the subject of her domestic afflictions. This was put forward as an entirely original and bright idea on the part of Japan, but fortunately there existed the correspondence on the same subject that had taken place three months before, and by digging in the archives of the past it was possible to find a document practically covering the same ground as Japan proposed to cover. This was very fortunate and saved quite a lot of time, and eventually the document presented was practically the same as had already been discussed and ducked with other scraps of paper for the edification and amusement of the historians of the next century. Thus, technically, Japan is correct in saying that the aide-memoire was presented on her suggestion, and she could not be expected herself to be interested in

(Continued on Page 5)

CHINESE SOLDIER KILLS JAPANESE SHOPKEEPER

Unprovoked Attack Made By
One Of Bandit Tuchun's
Braves In Mukden

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 11.—According to independent reports, one of Chang Tso-lin's braves recently entered a Japanese exchange-shop in Mukden and requested silver in exchange for hundred two notes. The Japanese produced the silver, which the soldier took, rolled up in a cloth and then proceeded to leave the shop without handing over the notes. The Japanese attempted to prevent the departure of the brave, who then drew his bayonet and wounded the Japanese, who drew a revolver and fired several shots, one of which killed a Chinese who was investigating the trouble.

The soldier ran away, pursued by the wounded Japanese, who eventually overtook him. The latter then again used his bayonet, inflicting fatal injuries on the Japanese, who struggled to his home and there quickly died.

The soldier, who was arrested in a clothing store where he was changing into civilian attire, is now in the hands of the Japanese police and the case has been taken up officially. Local Japanese contend that joint Japanese police control is necessary, which was one of the Twenty-one Demands.

Robbery and violence have been very prevalent in the Mukden district lately.

NEW GAS DISCOVERED FOR USE IN BALLOONS

Element Called Argon Will
Eliminate Hazard Of Fire
And Explosion

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The discovery of an inert, non-inflammable gas designed for use in balloons, dirigibles and other lighter-than-air craft has been announced by the Navy Department. The new element, called argon, will eliminate the hazard of fire and explosion that heretofore has accompanied balloon operations where hydrogen has been used for inflation.

British Entering Cambrai As Germans Evacuate The City



BRITISH ENTERING CAMBRAI

This photograph shows a British patrol making their way into the city of Cambrai while the Germans were actually evacuating the city. Many of the houses were still burning.

CHANGES IN VICE LAWS OPPOSED BY COUNCIL

Suggestions From Moral Wel-
fare Committee Not Approved
By S.M.C. Members

Members of the Municipal Council and the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee are at loggerheads on the question of changing local laws for the regulation of commercialized vice in the Settlement. Correspondence between Dean A. J. Walker, secretary of the Moral Welfare Committee, and the Municipal Council, published in the Municipal Gazette today, gives the aims of the Committee and the opposition of the Council to changes in the existing laws.

As immediate steps toward the abolition of vice the committee proposes the deletion of the word "brothels" from Municipal regulations because, it maintains, the by-law is inoperative; its presence gives a tacit recognition to the right of commercialized vice to exist; it prevents vigorous suppression of brothels, and is a positive hindrance to the interests of moral welfare in Shanghai.

The Council terms the elimination of the word "brothels" from the licensing regulation as "regrettable in the extreme" but, although no action has been taken to exercise the right of licensing brothels, the existence of this right has proved of value in securing the regulation of these establishments to a very large extent in certain specified areas and their conduct on lines that are generally speaking orderly. The Council believes that any attempt to secure the complete suppression of brothels would result in increased street and public resort soliciting, disorderly houses and less efficient police control.

The abolition of examination by Municipal Medical officials of prostitutes is urged by the Committee and opposed by the Council. The Committee holds that such examinations are futile and their continuance promotes "this business of human degradation and exploitation by inducing a false sense of security against venereal diseases in those tending to patronize such places."

The Municipal Council will strenuously oppose the resolutions suggested by the Moral Welfare Committee if they are proposed at the ratepayers' meeting and the opinion is expressed in a letter from the secretary of the Council to Dean Walker that "they are not calculated to secure any betterment, but rather detriment in the moral conditions of the Settlement."

A persistent educational campaign, through the publication of bulletins in English, Chinese and Japanese, is proposed by the Moral Welfare Committee. This bulletin would publish facts concerning commercialized vice and its effects on the community.

The Council commends "a well conceived public campaign conducted through the right media and thus brought to the notice of those it intends to reach," but abhors the idea of using the Municipal Gazette, as it might evoke resentment on the part of readers to whom the warnings and advice given could not, of course, apply.

WILSON WON'T ATTEND CONFERENCE HIMSELF

Will Be Represented In Final
Peace Meeting By
Delegates

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The correspondent of the Associated Press has received a wireless message from the U.S. George Washington which says that it is probable that President Wilson will not be present in the conference chamber at the Peace Conference but he will be represented by the American delegates.

To Get Royal Welcome

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 9.—President Wilson will receive a royal welcome in Paris and will be accompanied by naval honors at Brest such as few heads of States have been greeted with. He will arrive at ten o'clock on Saturday morning and will be accommodated in the splendid mansion in the Rue Monceau, which Prince Murat has placed at his disposal. The City of Paris has prepared a gold medal, which will be presented to President Wilson. The President has expressed a wish to visit ravaged towns and villages in Northern France.

The Inter-Allied Peace Conference will open on December 17.

SEND NOTES TO ALLIES, SAYS U. S. TO TEUTONS

No Further Communications To
Washington Desired, Berlin
And Vienna Are Notified

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The State Department has sent notes to Berlin and Vienna, advising the German and Austrian governments that the United States desires no further notes from them and that their communications should be addressed to the Allied nations.

NINE FRENCH PRISONERS KILLED IN GERMAN CAMP

Fifteen Others Are Reported
Wounded And Demand For
Revenge Is Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 9.—The cowardly assassination of nine French prisoners of war and the wounding of fifteen in reported at a camp at Langensalz. This is not an isolated example of German atrocity and revenge must be taken.

ARRESTS BREAK UP VLADIVOSTOK PLOT FOR ARMED RISING

Sensation Caused By Devel-
opments On Discovery
Of Conspiracy

FRICITION SHOWN

Allies And Japan Disagree
On Trouble Between Kal-
mikov And Horvath

DIFFERENT ORDERS

Combined Mission Appoint-
ed To Make Investigation
Into Whole Episode

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, December 11.—The chief of the Military Staff here officially announces that the series of arrests in Vladivostok yesterday, which caused a sensation in the town, were in anticipation of an armed rising which was being plotted.

Doctor Girma, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, stated, regarding the opposition of the Czechoslovak General, Syrov, to Admiral Kolchak's commands in connection with the arrest of the members of the Constituent Assembly at Ufa, that there was no danger of the misunderstanding assuming a serious turn. General Syrov, he said, was responsible for the maintenance of order in the Ural district, in which Ufa is situated. Doubtless thinking that the arrests would result in disturbances, General Syrov acted according to the dictates of a policy of prudence.

The Czechoslovaks desire to preserve order and prevent civil war and not to interfere with internal politics, which at times create an equivocal position. The Czechoslovaks, having no ulterior aims but bona fide intentions, and recognized by all parties, excepting the Bolsheviks, temporary misunderstandings with them are not likely to have serious developments. The Czechoslovaks have maintained a consistent democratic policy all along, supporting neither the Left nor the Right Extremists, whereas Russian politics are a continually changing phenomena.

Friction In West Siberia

Harbin, December 10.—Reuter's correspondent is reliably informed that after Attaman Semenov's refusal to acknowledge Admiral Kolchak as Supreme Governor and his attempt to interrupt communication with Western Siberia, the military authorities in the Far East decided to take measures to prevent Attaman Kalmikoff, who was considered inclined to sympathize with Attaman Semenov's plan, from occupying the important junction of Nikolsk on the Ussuriysk railway. With that intention one Russian regiment, under Colonel Vrashtel, was immediately transferred from Razdolnaya station to Nikolsk. This step at first was objected to by the local Japanese commander but was supported by the Allied representatives at Vladivostok. On arrival, Colonel Vrashtel found one detachment of Attaman Kalmikoff's forces already at Nikolsk.

Special Train Or No Special Train?

On December 6 General Horvath received a wire stating that the above detachment had requested to be provided with a train in order that they might leave for Habarovsk. A second report, received shortly afterwards, stated that the detachment, acting under Attaman Kalmikoff's orders, prepared to occupy a train by force. General Horvath replied, ordering that any such action should be opposed. The same evening the Japanese General telegraphed to General Horvath, asking that a train be supplied. General Horvath consented and immediately despatched an order, but simultaneously he received a report from Colonel Vrashtel stating that Attaman Kalmikoff's detachment had attempted to seize a train but met his opposition and without bloodshed surrendered, and offered to join Colonel Vrashtel's force, being discontented with Attaman Kalmikoff.

who recently ordered their previous chief, Shostakov, to be shot.

Colonel Vrashtel declined the offer and despatched the arrested men to Haidouk. This event led to violent protests from the local Japanese military commander. When General Horvath, however, explained the misunderstanding, pointing out that his telegram reached its destination after the event had taken place, the Japanese promised not to take any measures against Colonel Vrashtel, who had faithfully fulfilled his duty without bloodshed, and not to allow Attaman Vrashtel to leave Haidouk.

A combined mission will investigate the matter.

POINCARÉ CONTINUES HIS TRIUMPHAL TOUR

President Visits Cities Of Colmar and Mulhouse In Alsace

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 10.—(Via Lyons and Béziers). The President of the Republic was received on Tuesday morning at the Prefecture of Colmar, where, in his reply to the address of welcome delivered by the Mayor, he recalled that of all the towns of Alsace, Colmar was the first which gave herself to France and that she had remained faithful to her as well as good fortune.

After speaking of the moral sufferings and stubborn hopes which marked the existence of Colmar during the war, M. Poincaré added: "Our duty was already marked out: to conquer with you or to die with you. If you had not been returned to France, France would not have become herself again. We took an oath to re-enter Colmar and we have re-entered your town. We will never leave it again."

On Tuesday afternoon the President of the Republic was received by the municipal authorities at the Exchange at Mulhouse. Replying to the address of welcome delivered by the Mayor, President Poincaré said: "Mulhouse, the oldest city of Alsace, has never changed in her republican and French sentiments and has preserved, under the domination of Germany, her desire for independence and her fine traditions of work, munificence and humanity."

On Way Out To China To Install Wireless

Marconi Company Representatives Will Put In 200 Sets All Over Country

(American Wireless To Reuter) San Francisco, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—R. Morse of the Marconi Company is here on his way to China to install 200 wireless telephone systems throughout the country under contract with the Republic of China.

JAPANESE DELEGATES OFF FOR PEACE MEETING

Given Hearty Send-Off In Tokio And Yokohama Before Sailing

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokio, December 10.—The Japanese peace delegation left today for Paris via San Francisco. They were given a magnificent send-off here and at Yokohama.

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC Suing Government

Asks Injunction To Free Wires From Further Federal Control

(American Wireless To Reuter) New York, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has asked an injunction in the Federal Court here to restrain Postmaster General Burleson from further control of its 10,000 miles of cable from San Francisco to China, Japan and the Philippines.

Seven Transports Take U.S. Troops Homeward

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, December 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The sailing of seven additional transports bringing fifty-two officers and 3,000 men back to the United States was announced by the War Department today. Six sailed December 8 and the other the next day.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are taken from the order book for the week ending December 7: Health Department.—Miss Koto Saito and Miss Koto Kusuhira are appointed Nurses on three months' probation from November 1. Educational Department.—Mrs. E. Murray, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls, is appointed temporarily as Mistress-in-charge of the Avenue Road School from January 1, 1919, vice Miss A. D. Simon, transferred to the Boone Road School. Secretariat.—The appointment of Mrs. R. E. Ede, Stenographer and Typist, is confirmed under agreement from May 6.

Changes Being Wrought In Chinese School System

Ancient Respect For Own Learning Now Extending To Include Foreign Ideas, Lecturer Says

"Education and Reform in China" formed the topic of an interesting lecture delivered before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild in Union Church Hall last night.

"As far as Chinese history reaches back into the dim past it shows that the Chinese people have all along entertained the highest respect for learning," Mr. Kilens said. "Those who invented the art of writing which in the course of centuries developed from dots and strokes resembling the 'imprint of the claws of birds on sand' to what it is today—the most difficult writing to read and write in the world—as well as the Sages who transmitted their thoughts down to posterity through the medium of that writing are venerated by the people as 'holy men.' Authors, commentators, and poets are superior men and men of even ordinary literary attainments are treated with great reverence. But that is not all; the respect for men of letters extends even to writers and printed matter. Scraps of paper bearing the least trace or sign of a written word must not be put to vulgar uses, and whoevers do not pick up such scraps and reverently deposit them in the proper receptacle prepared to receive them at street corners and elsewhere, but allow them to be blown hither and thither by the four winds of heaven, is no better than a savage. These facts placed a premium on education, gave the literati of China special privileges, and classed them in the first of the four great divisions of Chinese Society."

"It seems to be a failing of human nature where special privileges are accorded that those privileges should be abused. The literati, like the scribes and Pharisees, have distinguished themselves by their 'rigorous' and 'pious' life, by their arrogance and pride, and their interference in State affairs, as well as the baneful influence they exerted over the people, that led Shih Huang-ti, the builder of the Great Wall, to teach them a severe lesson by burning their books over twenty-one centuries ago."

"The great respect of the Chinese for learning, until recent years, was confined exclusively to the learning contained in their own books; it did not cover what was looked upon as the heterodox and heretical teachings of outlandish barbarians which were treated with supreme contempt. Essay writing was the highest test of a man's education. Of sciences, with the exception of mathematics, astronomy and the art of healing, they knew nothing. It was not so very long ago that photography was looked upon as a black art, invented

to rob people of their souls, in which a preparation made from the eyes of little children was required. It was this iniquitous story of the poisoning out of the eyes of little children for photographic purposes that started the Tientsin massacre in 1870. Generally speaking, foreign learning was looked upon as magic of the vilest sort, subversive of the good order of Chinese Society, attacking the foundations of Chinese ancestral beliefs and bringing calamities on the people. It was therefore the bounden duty of the literati to oppose it at every turn and by every means at their disposal. Thanks, however, to the object lessons given the Chinese at the principal treaty ports, to steam, electricity, railways, the telegraph, etc., things today are very different from what they were when we first knocked at the door of China."

"Free schools have existed in China for centuries in the larger cities, though not anything in proportion to the population; but education has never been compulsory. In the present day schools the old system of teaching, that is, requiring the pupil to learn the Classics off by heart, page after page and book after book, is entirely done away with. In its place primers and text books are introduced, and primary, middle and high schools have been instituted on a plan borrowed from Japan; military drill is also introduced in some places. It remains to be seen whether the sweeping change made in matters educational and the breaking away from the ancient cult is a wise step or not, the older generation of Chinese express grave misgivings as to the results in the future."

"Much interest in recent years has been taken in foreign education. Foreign educational establishments have increased very considerably in the country, and a growing number of youths have been sent abroad to the schools and universities of Europe and America. These young men return after five or six years with a certain amount of foreign education; some have even obtained degrees in applied sciences, a law and medicines; but it seems a pity that during those years their own native education, the pivot on which everything turns in this country, has been sacrificed. To obviate this the alternative is to engage the best foreign professors to teach in China, and to let schools and universities be founded in greater numbers in China where the native education will not be neglected."

"Many reforms have taken place in China since the establishment of the Republic in 1912; but some of

them are only changes without in any sense being a reform, that is to say, a change from a worse to a better state. The most important is the introduction of female education. Chinese women, until lately, have been denied the advantages of education. Though history mentions some women of distinguished literary attainments, and many romantic stories are told of the brilliant achievements of women poets and essayists, it remains a fact, nevertheless, that the womankind of China have all along been kept in an abject state of darkness and illiteracy. When the Chinese lady teacher first appeared some fifteen years ago, she was regarded as a kind of curiosity and considered the legitimate object not only for men, but for her own sex to leer at; but in spite of it she has done and is continuing to do a great work. What the influence of enlightened women in the politics and sociology of China will be in the future is incalculable. The men will wake up one day to find that they have a new and tremendous force to reckon with."

"The women of China, intellectually, are by no means inferior to the men. That they have for centuries been subjected to the domination of man has given them one advantage; it has wrought into their nature great power of endurance and taught them patience and fortitude in a remarkable degree."

"In matters of female education much credit is due to the mission schools conducted by the foreign ladies of the different Missionary

Societies in China; it was the humble mission school that gave the first impetus to the movement. In this respect Chinese women owe their foreign sisters a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. They also owe to their foreign sisters the other great reform initiated in their behalf some twenty years ago—and though it is of slow growth it is most assuredly spreading over the length and breadth of the land—the anti-foot binding agitation first started by Mrs. Archibald Little in the nineties."

"As regards reforms generally, the principles laid down by Confucius should not be lost sight of. Confucius laid great stress on the necessity of 'cultivating the person, rectifying the heart, seeking to be sincere, and acquiring knowledge, things,' he said, 'have their root and their completion; affairs have their end and their beginning. To know what is first and what is last will lead near to what is taught in the Great Learning.'"

"The judicious introduction of beneficial reforms in any country depends upon the knowledge, intelligence and far-sightedness of the legislators, and these qualifications are the by-products of education of the right sort. As education moulds the mind, it is for the educationalists of the day to see that the rising generation get the right sort of education, and that the young minds of China, directed in the right channels, are imbued with the right principles—the principles of honor, patriotism and high ideals."

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Shanghai, December 11, 1918.

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And Supporters To Be
Held Next Week

A meeting of all workers, subscribers and friends of the British Women's Work Association is called for 4:30 p.m. on December 20 at the offices of Messrs. Maclean and Co., 21 Soochow Road.

Mr. Stephen will preside and the program will include an address, illustrated with lantern slides, on "The Czech-Slovaks, Saviors of the Eastern Front"; enrollment of members; distribution of B.W.W.A. badges and tea.

LONG SIBERIAN NIGHTS BRING CALL FOR BOOKS

Reading Matter For Troops Can
Go Every Fortnight; Next
Mail Closes Tomorrow

The days are very short and the nights are very long in Siberia these winter months, which makes the receipt of books and magazines doubly appreciated by both officers and soldiers. The American Post-office, through the courtesy of the Russian Postal Service, is able to dispatch books and magazines to the troops every fortnight. The next mail will close at noon tomorrow.

In this connection the American postmaster states that he is not prepared to accept parcels and letters for delivery in Vladivostok except to members of the Expeditionary forces and civilians such as M.C.A. and Red Cross workers connected therewith. Letters addressed care of the American Consul cannot be accepted.

The following letter acknowledges the receipt of reading matter for the troops has been received by Mr. E. H. Everett, American postmaster, from Lient. K. Ade, officer in charge of military mails of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

Vladivostok, Dec. 6, 1918.
My Dear Mr. Ade: I received your shipment of books and magazines through you from the good people of Shanghai. We have been receiving this reading matter from Shanghai regularly. After reaching this office it has been distributed to all stations where our soldiers are serving and have been distributed pro rata to even the smallest unit. Keep the good work up as I am sure all of the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia will receive these books and magazines with daily grateful.

Yours very truly,
Lester K. Ade,
Lieut. Infantry.

Wants To Make Sure Real Opium Is Burned

Dr. Thwing Therefore Proposes
Foreign And Chinese
Medical Supervision

To appoint Chinese and foreign medical men of good standing to supervise the burning of the opium stock in Shanghai and to see that all the drug to be destroyed is really genuine opium is the suggestion of the Rev. E. W. Thwing, secretary of the International Reform Bureau for Eastern Asia, in a letter from Tientsin to his Shanghai representative, Mr. Zee Vee-wai.

Dr. Thwing reports that there have been large anti-opium meetings in various big cities throughout the country, including Nanking and Changsha. He has also received reports of the launching of anti-morphine campaigns.

Dr. Thwing's letter said in part: "Now that the mandate ordering the burning of the Shanghai opium stock is issued, we hope that China will act in the way that will secure full confidence that the work is well done. Opium may be burned, yet not destroyed. The destroying of 1,200 chests of opium is not an easy task. In the past, in some cases, bad officials have substituted false balls for real opium. The Chinese Government should invite Chinese and foreign medical men of good standing to witness the burning, to see that all the opium is really destroyed and made unfit for use."

News Brevities

The death is announced of Lieutenant Victor F. Deacon of the Sportsman's Battalion, formerly of the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in London October 10. Lieutenant Deacon died of cancer in the throat contracted on active service. He was 44 years old and was twice wounded.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for Hongkong yesterday were Sir E. Kadoorie and Major C. M. Manners.

Three cases of diphtheria among the foreign population of the Settlement are recorded in the Health Officer's report for last week.

Hearing of a motion in the Esmeralda suit has been set for this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the United States Court for China.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at 4:30 at the Carlton Cafe to continue the course of study on China. The subject for today's meeting will be "Society of China."

Local Firm Suing New York Concern

Harvie, Cooke And Co. File
Claims Against Muller,
Maclean And Co.

Suit for \$43,038.58 and Tis. 5,225.66, with interest and costs, has been filed in the United States Court for China against Muller, Maclean and Co., Inc., of New York, by Mr. James Harvie and Mr. Leslie W. Hatton, of the firm of Harvie, Cooke and Co., in an affidavit filed yesterday by Messrs. Jernigan, Poston and Rose, counsel for the plaintiffs. It is set forth that Harvie, Cooke and Co. were from July, 1914, to July, 1918, local representatives for the defendant firm but that the latter now have no representatives here and service is asked by publication.

The plaintiffs sue under four counts. The first claims that under a contract of January 22, 1914, defendants were to pay a commission of 2 percent on all goods purchased from them. It is alleged that the commission was not paid and the sum of \$41,617.81 is asked, with interest and costs. The second count asks \$439.07 and Tis. 4,014.43 claimed due under an agreement to settle certain disputes in 1915. The fourth count asks \$4981.70, commissions, and the last count Tis. 1,245.91 alleged paid to the defendants in New York by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. on plaintiffs' account.

Foreigner Is Fined For Striking Shroff

Mr. J. Anderson, of the Standard Oil Company's Pootung office, was fined \$20 by Mr. F. A. Robinson, sitting magistrate, in the British Police Court yesterday where he appeared in response to a summons charging him with assaulting Woo Koo-sze, a shroff of the Shanghai Garage Co.

The information was laid by Mr. F. W. Jones of the Garage company who told the court that the shroff went to collect a bill from the defendant and came back with a black eye, saying he had been assaulted. The defendant stated that when the shroff came he was very busy and told him to call again as he was unable to pay at the time. Defendant testified that the shroff then addressed abusive language to him and showed the bill to other foreigners in the office, whereupon defendant slapped his face and when he persisted in calling him abusive names hit him.

The complainant said that he had been several times to collect this bill and on December 5, the day in question, he had protested that it was very expensive to come to Pootung so many times. Defendant had called in two policemen to put him out and, when he asked for the money again, had slapped and hit him.

In giving judgment the magistrate stated that the assault evidently arose from the shroff's showing the bill to other foreigners, which he held was not justification.

BRITISH COTTON PROFITS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 6.—Mr. F. W. Tattersall states that forty Cotton Spinning Companies, totaling three and three-quarter million spindles, made a record profit of £576,314 (7) during the twelve months ending November 30, equalling over thirty-four percent on their share capital.

Demurrer Overruled In Case Of Mr. Krisel

A demurrer to the information asking the disbarment of Mr. Alexander Krisel is overruled by Judge C. S. Lobengier in an order handed down in the United States Court for China yesterday.

The order reads: "A demurrer to the information is here interposed and from the oral argument of counsel it appears that the basis of the first two grounds is the contention that the deceit and misstatement which will justify disbarment must have been committed in the course of professional employment and toward a client. We find, however, that the Court of Appeals has rejected this contention in a decision which construes the identical statute under which this proceeding is brought, saying:

"It is contended that the 'misconduct' of an attorney referred to in section 743 is misconduct in his relation to his client only, and not misconduct in his relation to the court. We find no ground for placing so narrow a construction of the statute. An attorney owes a duty to the court not less important than his duty to his client and misconduct toward the judge, whether in or out of court, is not less reprehensible than misconduct toward the client. But if, indeed, the offense with which the plaintiff in error is charged is not among those enumerated in the statute, the court is not by such enumeration deprived of its inherent power to suspend or disbar an attorney for such unprofessional conduct as renders him unworthy to be a member of the bar."

"It is not only for professional or official misconduct in the capacity of an attorney that a licensed attorney may be disbarred. An attorney may be suspended or disbarred for such misconduct unconnected with his professional duties as shows him to be an unfit and unsafe person to manage the legal business of others."

Since, then, misconduct in general is a sufficient ground for disbarment it would seem to be not strictly necessary to allege or prove injury to some specific person, but the objection here that the information fails to show "when, how or in respect to whom" the deceit and misconduct were committed appears to be unfounded as the information alleges a series of acts commencing on September 19, 1918, committed against one Yu Zien-chien and the Standard Oil Company, involving the bribery of the latter's employee and the unlawful taking of its launch without its knowledge and to its serious damage.

Another ground of the demurrer is that the charge of false testimony

by the respondent is insufficient to justify disbarment, the argument being that a prior conviction of the offense is necessary. But this contention is likewise foreclosed by the Federal decisions, and while some of the state courts hold otherwise it seems doubtful if even a majority of them support the contention of respondent. For, as was observed by one of them in a similar proceeding:

"If the accused made a false professional statement, or swore false, as specified in the accusation, a conviction of perjury was not necessary to justify the court in rejecting him from the bar."

Finding no merit in the demurrer it is overruled, and the order heretofore made as to date of answer will stand.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES TO BE SEEN IN FILM

Series Of Instructive Entertainments Arranged By American Association Of China

The first of a series of American Industrial film exhibitions, to be given under the auspices of the American Association of China, will be shown at the Olympic Theater, Bubbling Well Road, next Wednesday, December 18, at 9:15 p.m.

The object in this program of exhibitions is to present to the Chinese business community in as vivid a manner as is possible at this distance some of the facts concerning the products of American industry, business methods, manufacturing processes, engineering operations and the like subjects. It is planned to show films covering as wide a range as possible of American industries, particularly those branches which have a bearing on the Chinese market, and to provide as well an interesting evening's entertainment. The arrangements for the programs, including distribution of tickets, are in the hands of a committee of the association and announcement will be made later of the films to be seen at the first exhibition.

MADRIGAL CLUB MEETS

The first meeting of the Shanghai Madrigal Club was held at the Palace Hotel yesterday evening, 73 attending. Professor G. Zelman conducted a short rehearsal of the first part of Faure's requiem, which will be studied by the club.

Mr. F. J. Blom, welcomed the members, urged these present to bring others to enlarge the chorus and announced that rehearsals will be held every Wednesday afternoon.

NOTICE

We beg to announce that we are making a reduction of 50 per cent. upon all stock in our fancy goods department, comprising:

Silverware, bronzes, clocks, porcelain vases and statues, cut glass, electro plate, electric lamps, etc.

In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris

Very Suitable for Christmas Presents

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Good Time Promised At Social Tonight

American Song Service To Have
'Get-Acquainted' Party At
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Games, refreshments and an enlightening "get-acquainted" program have been arranged for the American Song Service social to be held this evening at the Masonic Hall, 20 the Bund. The program will begin at 8:30 o'clock and all members of the Service and their friends are invited to attend. Dress will be informal and tickets may be secured at the door at \$1.

Inner History Of Allied Note

(Continued from Page 1)

Setting forth the history of the preceding three months, or be expected to think that the general public should be interested.

However, the general public is interested, and the subject is one of the most frequently discussed topics here whenever men meet together. It is only proper to add that there is a widespread desire to believe that there has been a real change of heart in Japan, whether the sinners have been turned to repentance by the unexpected vision of the gates of hell, as many hardened sinners are, or by gentler influences. There have been three pieces of evidence lately that there has been a change of heart. First came the communique by which the public was informed of the meticulous care that the Japanese Government was taking to prevent the proceeds of the recent telephone loan from being used for anything else but telephone material; then came the advice to Japanese capitalists to the effect that they should exercise care in making



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Moore: The Law of Commercial Paper, 1918	2.50	4.50
Cohen: Commercial Arbitration and The Law, 1918	2.50	4.50
Cleveland: First Lessons in Finance	1.40	1.50
Farver: The Typography of Advertisements That Pay	2.40	3.10
Hollingsworth: Advertising and Selling	2.40	3.10
Brice: Fundamentals of Salesmanship	1.45	2.25
Crowson: Building Business	1.45	1.90
Nystrom: Retail Selling and Store Management	1.65	2.25
Scott: Cost Accounting and Burden Application	2.50	2.50
Hosie: Scientific Management and Labor	1.90	2.50
Huebner: Agricultural Commerce	2.25	2.90
Hosie: Trade Unionism in the United States	2.75	3.60
Alexander: The Life Insurance Company	2.20	3.90
Huebner: Life Insurance	2.40	3.10
Huebner: Property Insurance	2.40	3.10
Blanchard: Liability and Compensation Insurance	2.20	2.90
Hatfield: Modern Accounting	2.20	2.90
Klein: Elements of Accounting	1.90	2.40
Klein: Bookkeeping and Accounting, 1918, complete course	2.65	3.45
McFarland and Rosheim: A First Year in Bookkeeping and Accounting	1.90	2.50
Day: Accounting Practice	2.50	3.60
Eggleston: Problems in Cost Accounting, 1918	2.75	3.60
Bunnell: Cost Keeping for Manufacturing Plants	3.30	4.30
Morris: Railroad Administration	2.75	3.60
Hooper: Railroad Accounting	2.20	2.90
Cleveland and Powell: Railroad Finance	2.00	3.90
Holmes: Regulation of Railroads and Public Utilities in Wisconsin	2.20	2.90
Johnson and Metre: Principles of Railroad Transportation	2.75	3.60
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Osborne: The Business of Advertising	2.40	3.10
Hyde: Newspaper Reporting and Correspondence	1.90	2.50
Hyde: Newspaper Editing	1.90	2.50
Meade: Trust Finance	1.65	2.25
The Canadian Dictionary System, By Harold G. Villard and Westel W. Willoughby	2.75	3.60

REFERENCE BOOKS

	Gold	Mex.
The New International Encyclopedia, 2nd. edition up to 1918, 24 vols., thin paper, edited by Dr. Talbot Williams and Frank Moore Colby, and 500 collaborators. The official selection of the American Congress of Librarians, seven years more up to date than the nearest similar work. In cloth	135.00	156.00
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The Spinners

The Spinners. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Some three or four years ago Eden Phillpotts turned from the Dartmoor that had been the scene of practically all his novels and short stories, and sought other fields for the development of plot and character in his fiction. With "Brunel's Tower" he began a series of tales with the ancient industries of England as their background, the incidents of that novel centering around an old Devonshire pottery. This was followed in "Old Delahoe" by a story of the slate quarries of Cornwall, in "The Green Alley" by a story of the hop fields of Kent, and in "The Banks of Colne" by a story that had for its personages the nursery growers and the oyster fishermen of Essex. In all of these, however, the story and human character were the thing, the employment and environment of the characters being used merely to give color and picturesqueness to the narrative.

Only in "Old Delahoe" were the characters and their surroundings so interwoven into the story as to be actually inextricable. The slate quarries were an essential and a dramatic factor in the lives of the men and women, and to a certain extent they were its very soul. We saw them toiling there, from the men in charge to those who worked merely with their hands and we watched the growth and development of their lives through every stage of emotion to an outcome that narrowly escaped becoming the direct of tragedy. And in this outcome the quarries themselves played as prominent and as effective a part in the story as if they had been sentient human beings. In this respect at least "Old Delahoe" is the best of the four stories in the distinctive series to which it belongs.

In his fifth novel based upon an industrial foundation, Mr. Phillpotts brings neither his plot nor his characters into such close contact with their work and its scenes. The circumstances are soved upon the lives and the labor of those engaged in the making of rope, twine and yarn in a mill near the Dorsetshire coast town of Bridport. Mr. Phillpotts thus transports us to still another county of southern England. Apart from interpolated sketches of the operation of the mill, however, the story has little to do with the spinning industry, which is utilized only for the sake of fulfilling the novelist's purpose by providing him with a picturesque background and a unique scene. The marchioness of Bridport, he tells us, "adorned the churchyard wall and his northern windows looked down upon the burying ground. The store came first and then the foreman's home, a thatched dwelling, howered in red and white roses, with the mill yard in front and a garden behind. These were the works were separated by the river. Bride came by a mill race to do her share, and a water wheel, conserving her strength, took it to the machinery. . . . A bridge crossed the river from the yard and communicated with the mill—a generous pile of dim, dim colors and irregular roofs huddled together with silver-bright excrecences of corrugated iron. A steady hum and drone as of some gigantic beehive ascended from the mill, and their combined steam and water power produced a tremor of earth and a steady roar in the air, while a faint dust storm often flickered about the entrance way. The storehouse reeked with that fat, heavy odor peculiar to hemp and flax. It was a lofty building of wide doors and few windows. Here in the gloom lay bales and stacks of raw material. Italy, Russia, India, had sent their scented hemp and tow to Bridport. Some was in the rough; the dressed line had already been hacked and waited in bundles of long hemp combed of waste, or "stricks" like horses' tails. The silver and amber of the material made flashes of brightness in the dark storerooms and drew the light to their shining surfaces."

Here and hereabouts Mr. Phillpotts traces the lives of a significant moment in the lives of a young man and a young woman which was to provide for them a momentous future

that would color and alter all the years to come. Seldom has he presented and attacked a more vital or a more intricate problem. It is a problem as old as Adam and Eve, a problem due to the fact that man and woman are physically and temperamentally as nature or God has made them. Yet Mr. Phillpotts tells it with a distinct difference. Diffused as is the tale through a period of about twenty years, it has none of the wonderful stress of Greek tragedy, yet it possesses many of the inextinguishable qualities of absolute fate. The troubled current of such a love as that of Raymond Ironside and Sabina Dinnett flows through many a novel, but here Mr. Phillpotts takes a conventional theme and develops it with a consciousness of originality and convincing power.

The essence of the story in its relation to life lies in the failure of Raymond Ironside to fulfill his promise of marriage to Sabina Dinnett, even when he knows that a child is to be born to them. He vacillates back and forth between two minds, but he refuses for good and all when the sudden death of his brother raises him from the position of a discredited and disinherited "second-best" to wealth and the ownership of Bridport Mill. Thereupon he decides that he does not believe in marriage, and that the only thing he can do is make adequate financial provision for Sabina Dinnett and the child. "The surprise of his decision was not absolute and utter, otherwise such a shock might indeed have killed her; but there lacked not many previous signs to show that Raymond Ironside had strayed from his old enthusiasm and found the approach of marriage finally quenched love. The wronged girl could look back and see a thousand such warnings, while she remembered also a dark dread in her heart as to what might possibly overtake her on the death of Daniel. True, the shadow had lasted but a moment; she banished it, as unworthy, and preferred to dwell on the increased happiness and prosperity that must accrue to Raymond; but the passing fear had touched her first, and she could look back now and mark how deeply doubt, pictured all her waking hours since the necessity arose for Raymond to wed. For a few days she raged and was only comforted with difficulty."

No novel by Mr. Phillpotts would be complete without his revelation of the quaint English peasant character. As interludes in the main story of the tragedy of Sabina Dinnett's life, he sets off for us by way of comic relief the business and social affairs of the master and the mistress of two neighboring public houses in the village of Bridport, and while the story would be complete without them, they detract nothing from it and serve by contrast to intensify its more serious aspects. As a whole, "The Spinners" is perhaps unnecessarily diffuse, due partially to the long period of time covered by its action and partially to Mr. Phillpotts' tendency to make this most of the motives of his characters and to allow them to reveal their inner thoughts. But Sabina and Raymond Ironside are vacillating in their moods, and Sabina especially seems to accept the inevitable with what seems to be a weak complacency when she learns that the lover of her youth, the man who deliberately cast her aside in extremity, is to marry a young woman very many years his junior. But the exposition of the character of Abel Dinnett, the son of their hapless love, is clearly and logically defined and his tragic fate seems to be the only satisfactory end both to his life and to the story.

A KING IN EGYPT

There was a King in Egypt. By Norma Lorimer. New York: Brentano's.

There are some stories which immediately stamp themselves as having been written by men, and others just as surely proclaim feminine authorship. Occasionally of course we are completely confused, because some men see life with the eyes of women, some women inevitably regard it from the viewpoint of a man. Miss Lorimer's viewpoint is intensely feminine. It is impossible to imagine a man having written this book, or if by strange chance a man had chosen this particular theme that he would have written it in the way she has written it. This is not necessarily an adverse criticism. It is a matter of taste with readers whether they prefer the masculine or feminine

approach to a subject. One can imagine certain readers putting the book down with impatience and exclaiming, "Why doesn't she settle the matter? Why expect us to agonize again and again over Michael's temptations, his reaction to them, Margaret's reaction, Freddy's reaction?"

Others will find in these very pages of discussion a very perfect reflection of life. Margaret is as thoroughly feminine as her author, much preferring the uncertainties to a definite stand against Michael. Michael dallies with them we must admit, and it is a little hard for us to believe him absolutely sincere when he wants to continue his friendship with Millicent in order to help her. There are times, however, when he appears deliciously true to life—for instance when he cannot understand why the two women will not be friends and again at the close of the story when he has finally abandoned Millicent, and he wants the matter done with for good, and is indignant that for the first time Margaret longs to be kind to the humiliated woman. Admittedly Michael is the type of man whom it is far harder to make appear real than is Freddy. Yet quite as truly he is the more interesting man because of his very difficulties.

Miss Lorimer, who was for several years the secretary to Douglas Hilden, has spent a number of years in Egypt, so that we have every reason to suppose that her Egyptian atmosphere is as true as it seems to us. We cannot help feeling that Miss Lorimer must be exceedingly fond of the name of Michael since she has given it to two of her heroes, Michael Iretton and Hadassah, the Syrian girl whom he married; and we are reminded that Michael Iretton made no mistake when he took a wife out of Egypt. In certain ways—and she herself emphasizes them, so that we may understand that it is intentional—Margaret Lampton repeats the type of Hadassah, though she is an English girl, and the matter of the subject race which played so large a part in Hadassah's troubles separates them. I have an idea that at least part of the intention of this similarity lies in the fact that Miss Lorimer wishes to stress the idea that the charms of both girls are not a matter of race, for she continually reminds us that Hadassah could afford to smile at those who had opposed Michael Iretton's marriage to her because she was a Syrian.

There is a good deal of solid information in the book. Egypt vastly interests the author, apart from the fact that she has a story to tell.

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Freddy Lampton is an Egyptologist already attracting notice and at the present conducting an excavation in a gallery where he lives alone with his men and with one friend, Michael Amory, an Irishman of considerable talent, though in the eyes of the practical Freddy a trifter. Both men are widely read in the history of ancient Egypt and about one period especially they are very prone to quarrel. Michael has a great fondness for the heroic Pharaoh Akhnaton, who preached practically the same doctrines as those of Christ some 1300 years before the Christian era, and who built himself a new capital of Tel-el-Amarna, that he might get away from the influence of the priests of Amen-Ra. Both men approved the beauty of Akhnaton's teaching of the God within, but to Freddy the fact that he allowed his kingdom to go to pieces, that he refused to send aid to his generals, and that he asked his kingdom to make a practical application of the doctrine of love, seemed the wildest folly. To Michael there was very strong personal appeal in the character and career of the Pharaoh. When Margaret Lampton comes to Eden her brother we very little expect that she is to turn into a practical mystic, to see visions which even Michael has not seen and to encourage him in what Freddy deems the worst of follies.

Miss Lorimer has really written a

very good story, and in the way of its setting especially an unusual one. She has managed to introduce her mysticism in such a way as to win rather than antagonize her readers. One gets a very real feeling of Egypt, and of the appeal of Egypt from the book. She has variety in her characters, and they are well handled, Eastern as well as the Western characters. Her Millicent is a very convincing portrayal of the type of woman whom we have been led to suppose finds happier conditions in the East than at home in England. Where the story does halt, however, is in the length of the explanations, the desire of the author to dwell and dwell upon the relationships between the various characters. Even at the close of the story, when the long-lost Michael and Margaret have just been found each other again and are to be married during Michael's furlough, she brings in her poor humiliated daughter and has Millicent go through a mass of explanations of things which we know already and which both Michael and Margaret know quite as well. We are, of course, glad that all Michael and Margaret have found each other, and we are glad that Millicent's very unscrupulous plans had been uncovered; but surely even the triumph of virtue does not demand that we should see her in her black robes and listen to her tedious explanation of her sins and the punishment which has befallen her.

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IN STOCK

BIG GAME HUNTERS FILM CZECH FORCES AT FRONT

Paul Rainey and Edmund Heller Cross Siberia As Official Photographers Of Army

Made official photographers of the Czech-Slovak army Mr. Paul Rainey and Mr. Edmund Heller, American big game hunters and naturalists, travelled with the fighting Czechs on their expedition back to the Urals and made moving picture records of the campaigning and fighting against the Bolsheviks, Germans and Austrians there.

Mr. Rainey and Mr. Heller passed through Shanghai early in the autumn bound for Mongolia, where according to their original plans, they meant to collect specimens for the National Museum in New York. While in Peking the news of the Czech expedition reached them, and Mr. Rainey, who made some of the first motion picture of the American expeditionary forces in France, determined to try for some films in the Eastern theater of war. Mr. Rainey sailed for home on the Columbia with a number of reels of film. Mr. Heller is at present in Shanghai, but expects to leave for the States shortly.

The two men went from Peking to Harbin, Mr. Heller said in telling of the trip, reaching there just at the time the Czechs were passing through on their return trip to the front. They joined some Y.M.C.A. workers on one of the first trains going through to the front and were with the first American Red Cross workers of the expeditionary contingent to cross Siberia. The train on which they travelled carried thirty cars of Czech troops. The photographers stopped at Irkutsk, Omsk and Cheta to make pictures of the troops.

At Omsk photographs were made of a grand review in which 10,000 young Russian recruits were on parade. These were the untrained youth enlisted to replace the vanished Russian army. Also at Omsk, films were made of the prison camps where 10,000 Bolshevik prisoners were held.

The next place visited was Chelabinsk, on the lower slopes of the Urals and the base for the Czech-Slovak forces fighting on the Samara and Ekaterinburg fronts. Here the party met General Syrov, Czech leader, and the dashing young General Galda, then in charge of a section of the forces. Proceeding to Ekaterinburg and beyond they witnessed a battle at a place called Nizhnytagil, where the Czechs routed the Bolsheviks, capturing 4,000 prisoners and killing over 3,000. Among the prisoners were Germans, Austrians and Magyars.

The country throughout Mr. Heller said, is all heavily forested and most of the fighting occurred along the railway lines. Trenches figured in the battles only about attacked cities and the usual tactics were to send an armored train ahead into the battle area with troops following close behind. Food is plentiful throughout Siberia, Mr. Heller stated, and there is no starvation in the country. But clothing is direly needed, especially by the thousands of refugees, who are to be seen all along the rail lines and have in many cases established temporary homes in abandoned box cars along the route.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Second officer of the Feiching, Mr. M. Dallas, transferred to the Kiangyuan, and Mr. E. Askin, appointed second officer of the Kiangyuan. Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Chief engineer of the Tuckwo, Mr. W. Thomson, returned from home leave; chief engineer of the Tuckwo, Mr. T. T. Wright, transferred to the Kiangyuan; chief engineer of the Kiangyuan, Mr. A. Turnbull, sent to Shanghai for orders; chief engineer of the Wosang, Mr. J. B. Crament, to the Esang; chief engineer of the Esang, Mr. A. Buntak, waiting orders; third engineer of the Lanchow, Mr. R. Thomson, to acting second engineer of the Kiangyuan; second engineer of the Kiangyuan, Mr. A. S. Spier, on sick leave; Mr. A. Buntak, second engineer of the Sulwo; second engineer of the Sulwo, Mr. J. W. McNaught, waiting orders; second engineer of the Koonshing, Mr. C. M. Anderson, returned from sick leave; second engineer of the Koonshing, Mr. M. Askeland, resigned; acting second engineer of the Sulwo, Mr. J. W. McNaught, to acting chief engineer of the Kutwo; chief engineer of the Kutwo, Mr. J. D. Forrester, waiting for orders; chief officer of the Kiangyuan, Mr. T. O'Hare, returned from sick leave; chief officer of the Kiangyuan, Mr. S. Polkinghorn, to acting master; master of the Kiangyuan, Mr. W. P. Baker, on short leave; Mr. F. Fisher, appointed acting second officer of the Sulwo; second engineer of the Sulwo, Mr. E. Guthrie, resigned.

Women Give Tiffin On Club's Birthday

Mrs. Lobingier And Mrs. Seaman Guests Of Honor At Columbia Club

A tiffin in honor of Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier and Mrs. John F. Seaman was given by the American Women's Club at the Columbia Country Club yesterday on the occasion of the Club's twentieth anniversary.

Tiffin was served in the specially decorated dining room and followed by an excellent menu toasts to "The Club," "Our Juniors," and "Our Seniors" were proposed by Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Mrs. J. J. Connell and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur. Mrs. William Morris read an original poem, "Woman's Call to the East," and Mrs. J. Arnold gave a short talk on "The American Home in China." A short address to the guests of honor was made by Mrs. F. J. White and Mrs. Lobingier and Mrs. Seaman responded with brief talks.

Four Chopin numbers played by the celebrated Polish pianist Mme. Jadwiga Zaleska were a pleasing part of the program.

S. V. C.

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Truman, Commandant S.V.C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, December 10, 1918.

No. 105.—Corps Parade. The Corps will parade on Saturday next, December 14, 1918, as under:

The Infantry Companies will fall in at the Jessfield Railway Station, in time to move off at 3:30 p.m.

The Engineers, Machine Gun Co. and Maritime Co. will assemble as ordered by their O. C. Units, and arrive at the junction of Great Western and Edinburgh Roads at 4:15 p.m.

Dress—Drill order. Major H. W. Plicher will command the Infantry, and the parade is specially intended for instruction in the attack for a battalion.

The Light Horse and Artillery will parade under orders from their O. C. Units, and act independently.

Amateur Billiards

Mr. H. S. Smyth, present title holder, and Mr. G. M. P. Remedios will meet tonight at the Shanghai Club in the second game of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship second round. The first game, played Tuesday evening at the Shanghai Club, resulted in a win by Mr. T. Harborne over Mr. A. E. Penton by the narrow margin of 17 points, the score being 600 to 583. Mr. Harborne will meet the winner of tonight's match.

SILBERMAN'S for STETSON HATS

The Zeleska Concert

A concert by the most distinguished pianist who has played in Shanghai in recent years was enjoyed—the word is conservative—by those who heard Mme. Yadviga Zeleska at the Astor House last night. Mme. Zeleska is a supreme artist.

Chopin is preeminently the pianist's composer. He gives opportunities for triumph such as no other gives. Conversely he is also their highest test. Those who essay him before critical audiences must needs be sure of themselves. Mme. Zeleska played some of the most famous and most difficult of Chopin works and she played them memorably. She has inspiration, fire and soul; she is equally a technician. She made of the Sonata B-flat, of the Polonaise, of the Preludes, stirring moments. The depth, the grandeur and the moving appeal of Chopin she translated as few artists can. And she received her reward in what can be most accurately described as an ovation.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund.

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H. H. Fox, Hon. Treasurer, British Consulate General, Shanghai, December 11, 1918.

DO ONE THING PROPERLY

A Hint Regarding Work And Health

The people who often succeed in life are not those versatile souls who can turn their hands to anything—Jack of all trades, master of none—but those who devote themselves to doing one thing only and doing it well. So it is with business. Not many people get rich by turning a sewing-machine which will make any thing you like; but fortune is made by an automatic machine that turns out just one little bolt or screw all day long.

In medicine that which does the most good is the one which does one thing only, and does it well—that is, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which make good, rich, plentiful red blood, and nothing else. All the good effects which have made Dr. Williams' pink pills famous result from their wonderful power of blood-making. The firm, steady nerves, hearty appetite, improved brain-power, bronchial digestion, firm, red lips, and clear eye, that are conspicuous when Dr. Williams' pink pills are taken—all come from the rich, red blood that they make.

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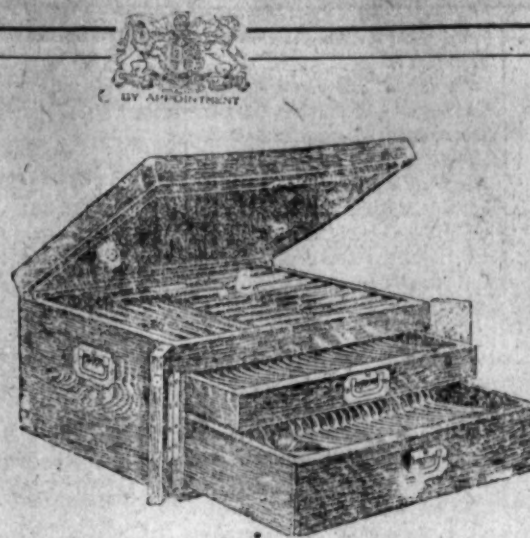
lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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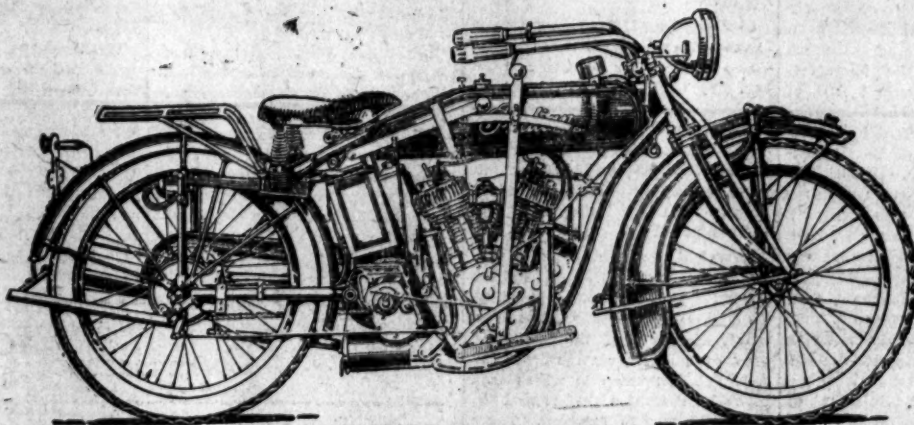
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 12, 1918

An Inquiry Into The Customs
Service

WE direct serious attention to a pamphlet just issued by Mr. F. E. Taylor, retired Commissioner of Customs, the gist of which is the emphasis laid on the many anomalies existing in the Maritime Customs Service of China. Its eccentric methods, the survival of an archaic system of routine and the arbitrary power vested in the Inspector-General—a system that lends itself to the infliction of hardship on subordinates. Mr. Taylor contends that the present system is a distinct hindrance to trade and that it is calculated further to impair the efficiency of the most important branch of the Chinese Government Service in which much pride and satisfaction have hitherto been felt.

Into the merits of the complaints recorded by the writer of the pamphlet we do not propose to enter, as the proper authority to determine those merits is a Commission of Inquiry, but it suffices that complaints have been chronicled in no uncertain terms by one who, having studied the trade conditions for over forty years, deserves attention. It is probable that the principle that "there is no smoke without fire" applies in the present case, and the complaints brought forward require to be looked into at least in order to safeguard the prestige of the Customs Administration, if for nothing else.

It has undoubtedly been felt for some time that Customs methods have not kept pace with the rapid changes in the conditions of trade, and one of the gravest matters forecast by the writer of the pamphlet is that, in the event of the Customs Service not being reformed, control will pass into the hands of the Japanese. How this is likely to happen may best be explained by the fact that in 1898 the Chinese Government gave the British Minister an undertaking that, so long as British trade predominates, the Inspector-General of Customs shall be of British nationality. This has apparently been interpreted in certain quarters to mean that the Inspector-General shall be of the nationality of the country whose trade predominates. We have now reached a point where the Japanese, who have already expressed a wish that the Deputy Inspector-General of Customs should be a Japanese, may claim that the preponderance of their trade with China entitles them to claim that the Inspector-General shall be Japanese.

It is true that the attainment of such preponderance has been due to special conditions brought about by the war, but the indications are that Japan is likely to remain in at least the second place, while it is certain that her trade with China will continue to increase. A glance at the trade figures for 1917 will suffice to reveal the upward tendency of Japanese commercial activity. The total Japanese trade with China last year amounted to Hk. Tls. 387,802,630, compared to the total British trade for the same period amounting to Hk. Tls. 271,467,737, embracing Great Britain and colonies; so that the excess of Japanese trade in 1917 over British trade amounted to no less than Hk. Tls. 115 millions. Although Mr. Taylor does not claim that the above figures are a perfectly accurate statement, they are sufficiently approximate to prove the contention that immediate and appropriate action should be taken if it is desired that the Customs

should not pass into the control of the Japanese.

One of the major recommendations made by Mr. Taylor is that the Customs Service should be administered by a Board of Customs if inconvenient complications are to be avoided and if the interests of China and trade generally are to be considered. The writer says that it would be well to inquire whether the Service is, in the interest of China and trade generally, being administered in such a manner as to secure the maximum of efficiency and prestige, and also on sufficiently enlightened lines to assist and encourage trade and improve the revenue. The great expansion in the Service has made the continuance of automatic rule impossible for even a man of exceptional abilities and character. As a matter of fact, declares the writer, it has broken down, and a Commission of Inquiry is urgently called for.

While stress is laid on the pernicious system of discrimination between individual members of the Customs staff, this is not of direct interest to merchants, except in so far as the impairment of efficiency may affect their business. What really touches them nearly, says Mr. Taylor, is the general attitude of the Inspector-General towards questions in which trade is concerned. The obligations that China has to meet on account of loans and indemnities can be met only by exports, and imports must be paid for by the balance of exports left over after the fulfilment of those obligations. It is, therefore, of the first importance that exports should be encouraged and assisted in every possible way if trade is to increase and the development of the country, by the building of railways, and the fostering of industries, is to make any progress. The Chinese not only tax exports, but they tax the domestic trade both in the interior and when goods pass between treaty ports. Native merchandise is charged export duty at the port of origin and coast trade duty (half duty) at the port of destination. The Customs attitude towards this suicidal fiscal policy is exhibited by the fact that the rigid exaction of duties, wherever they can be imposed, is given more attention than the assistance of trade. Such a serious hindrance to trade is bound to check the easy flow of commerce.

A number of other points are made by Mr. Taylor which deserve attention. It is expostulating, for instance, to hear that the marking of the shouls on the Middle and Upper Yangtze and a general survey of the river with a view to decide what could be done to facilitate navigation by ocean-going steamers during the winter, and other important works that need not be particularised, are starved through want of funds, whereas, until quite lately, Ts. 20,000 a month has been paid out of tonnage dues towards the support of the Shui Wu Ch'ia, since its institution in 1906, instead of being expended for the purpose for which the money was presumably collected, viz. in assisting the navigation of the vessels that paid the dues.

The system of book-keeping in force—Mr. Taylor calls it "eccentric"—also comes in for outspoken criticism. For instance, in the working account of the Service which records the receipt and expenditure of all allowance given by the Government for the support of the Service, there is no provision for recording recoveries, which disappear into another account.

A revised pension system also comes within the scope of Customs reform, while the less said about the deplorable unsympathetic and unfair treatment of the men who have come back from the front the better. The manner in which they have been treated in regard to passage money is amazing. There is no disputing, says the writer, that these men deserve well of the Chinese Government, who is an ally of the Entente Powers, and more especially of the Inspector-General of the Customs Service, who is empowered in the widest possible sense to use his personal discretion and judgment in such matters. The only concession, however, that could be obtained from him was that he was willing to lend the amount for passage to such as were without funds in return for a promissory note undertaking to repay the same; this, when the Customs service puts down £100 each to bring out untrained men.

There can be no two opinions about the imperative need for a Commission of Inquiry into the matters raised in the pamphlet compiled by Mr. Taylor. Refutation, or remedy of the condition of affairs, if true is required.

The Ching Hsing Mines

Transportation Tariff In Favor Of The 'Boche'

(Peking and Tientsin Times)

More or less obscurity covers the dealings of Von Hanneken and the Ching Hsing Mines but some facts are known of the crooked, under-hand methods at this disciple of the Kaiser.

Back in 1910 Von Hanneken secured, by the mailed fist and bribe method, an Imperial Edict whereby the Ching Hsing Mine was placed the same transport tariff on the Kin-Han Railway as that of the Lincheng Mines, although by special agreement they had the exclusive right. The reason of this was that the Lincheng mine was financed and opened primarily to supply the Kin-Han line with coal.

In addition to Von Hanneken obtaining this special tariff on the Kin-Han Line, he also obtained a preferential rate on the Cheng-Tai Railway. When the Lincheng Mine asked for this same tariff it was refused.

The collusion between the Germans and Chinese can easily be traced from 1910 to this day, and Allied interests have suffered, particularly the Lincheng Mine, which has been greatly retarded in its development. From 1910 on the Lincheng Mine has been unfairly and illegally treated by the Chinese Government and it is high time that such injustice was put a stop to.

The saying "the devil is good to his own" is borne out by the luck of Von Hanneken. About the time war was declared Tsao Ju-lin began to gather power and cast around him to see how he could best serve his own ends.

In 1916, due to the heavy rains, the Lincheng Mine was flooded, which took this formidable competitor of the Ching Hsing Mine out of the field up until now. Further the scarcity of shipping caused a big increase in the price of coal. These three pieces of good luck played into Von Hanneken's hand and he has not been slow to take advantage of the situation.

At the time China declared war the Boche was very much agitated over what would become of his coal mine, and he sought the assistance of both Chinese pro-Germans and Japanese who had not much regard for the Enemy Trading Law of their country. Among these names of two appear to stand out prominently, those of Tsao Ju-lin, and a Tientsin Japanese. It is persistently rumored that this Japanese entered into an agreement with Von Hanneken on behalf of his principals, although knowledge of such a transaction has been officially denied by the Japanese Legation, Tientsin Consulate and the Peking Mining Board. It now remains to be seen what will become of this agreement.

As to Tsao Ju-lin, he has been carrying on his schemes by way of the Heih Fung Co., and Tsao Ju-lin, Yang I-tch, their brothers, Li Director of the Luohoko Min, and even President Hsu, it is reported, are associated with him. This Director Li is alleged to have acted as go-between for Tsao Ju-lin and Von Hanneken and a gentleman whose "face" does not trouble him in the least, and who needs to be watched very closely. In addition to favorable transport tariff that the Ching Hsing Mine has enjoyed, we now learn that since Tsao Ju-lin and Co. have been so closely associated with the Boche, Von Hanneken, a contract has been made between the Heih Fung Co. and the Ching Hsing Mines, and the Heih Fung Co. and a certain Japanese firm, whereby the Heih Fung Co. makes a clear profit of \$1.75 per ton on the coal. All the members of this gang have to do is to sit down and rake in the

money and it would even seem that the Ministry of Communications gives an extra special freight tariff over and above the preferential tariff and sees that there is a plentiful supply of cars on which to transport the coal to Tientsin. Everybody knows how short the railways of China are of rolling stock, and it is not difficult to see that the Lincheng Mine suffers that much more loss and inconvenience in consequence. How much longer is this gentleman to be allowed to work his will and how much longer have foreign interests to stand this sort of thing?

Now we hear the latest scheme in the Ching Hsing Mine same is to camouflage this mine still further by making it appear to be entirely Chinese. Within the last few weeks the Ching Hsing Kwang Wu Chu has inserted an advertisement in the newspapers that the Debentures issued through the Banque Fin Chinoise were redeemed at par. Most of these debentures have not been redeemed and if they succeed in having this mortgage cleared, they will no doubt say the German interest has been removed and it is now all Chinese. What a pretty scheme and how well taken care of Von Hanneken will be. But will the Allies, I should say "other" Allies, believe this?

If the Chinese only would realize it, the eyes of the foreign communities of Peking and Tientsin at least, are on them and almost everybody is waiting to see what disposition is finally made of the Ching Hsing Mine and its German interest. It would be well for them to consider it, now that so much noise is being heard about the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference, at this question may prove a very awkward one to answer. If they are called upon to do so. And we may be sure that it will be. If the Ching Hsing Mine does not stop beating around the point and decide the matter at once. Grand receptions to the Allies are very pleasant, but a practical demonstration of the fact that China, and that means the Chinese official also, considers the interests of her Allies, would give positive proof of sincerity.

We hope to see some prompt action taken to dispose of the Hun interest in the Ching Hsing Mines and the wrong done the Lincheng Mine compensated for or so adjusted that there will be no cause for complaint in the future.

Also the Heih Fung Co. ought to go, even if it be necessary to insist on the removal from power of its chief, Tsao Ju-lin. The newspapers tell us that China is anxious to put her house in order, but how can she while so much corruption is in our midst?

A very able article "Les Mines de Ching Hsing" appeared in the Journal de Peking, on November 14, which sheds further light on railway tariff to the detriment of the Lincheng Mine and the profit of Ching Hsing, which does not make the responsible officials of the Kin-Han and Cheng-Tai Railways appear to advantage. Could they not have done something to stop Von Hanneken transporting his coal and making profits with which to carry on propaganda work? Looks almost like trading with the enemy.

What a difference it would have made if China had come right out when she declared war and cleared German interests out and done all she could to assist the Allied cause, instead of believing the doctrine the German has preached to her and probably continues to do so. What can be done to improve matters ought to be done at once if China really wants to put her house in order.

escorted to Changchun by some British and Russian officers and soldiers, which prevented them from communicating with the outer world. Their passports were handed to them at Changchun. During their journey through Siberia, they were menaced by the people in several places, who were prepared to lynch them.

Such was the way these "famous" patriots were obliged to leave their country and come to Shanghai. They now intend to go to London and Paris, where Avkientieff thinks he will represent Russia at the peace conference.

Nothing is easier to ascertain than that Mr. Avkientieff was simply and conventionally perverting the facts in his statements that he was arrested by Admiral Kolchak, the dictator. As everybody who is interested in the developments in Siberia knows, Admiral Kolchak has been appointed dictator by the Russian Government in Omsk by balloting after the arrest of Avkientieff and his colleagues in order to save the critical situation which had arisen because of the treachery of Avkientieff.

We do not listen so much to Mr. Avkientieff whose words should be trusted; it is much more interesting to know what British authorities think about him, i.e., what General Knox, the head of the British Military Commission, knows about it.

Concerning the past activity of Avkientieff it is enough to say a few words. It is true he was and is a great friend and colleague of the "famous" Kerensky, the man in whom many people sincerely believed in the beginning of the revolution and who through his weak policy brought Russia to the present state of anarchy, chaos and confusion.

He was the friend of the same great Kerensky, who proudly affirmed that he would rather die than leave his post at a dangerous moment and then fled the very next day, leaving Petrograd to Bolshevik murder and pillage. It is the same Avkientieff who did not give sufficient support against the Bolsheviks to his own friend Kerensky, and being the chairman of the so-called pre-parliament failed to pronounce an unreserved vote of confidence in Kerensky and sided with the Internationalists (thus provoking Kerensky's bitter fighting of the Bolsheviks) and urged instead (on November 7, 1917) that the Russian Government should induce the Allies to conclude an immediate peace and that it should immediately hand over all the land, without any restriction, to peasants.

It is well known that besides Kerensky, the greatest friend or "boss" of Avkientieff was and still is—Mr. Chernoff—president of the Constituent Assembly and one of the blackest of the Zimmerwald gang which, as it has been proved, was composed of German agents. Mr. Zenzinoff, another friend of Avkientieff, who is now at Shanghai, is also of the Zimmerwald gang.

Avkientieff himself is a social-revolutionist-Internationalist. He has no special ability, no determination and is unconsciously or willingly carrying out the orders of the spiritual leader of this party—Mr. Chernoff. The best that can be said of Avkientieff is that he is too narrow in his views and that he is an impractical dreamer, and that he is both useless and dangerous for his own and other countries.

He stood by the side of Kerensky when the latter betrayed the great Russian patriot and a genuine democrat, General Korniloff, at the same time when another very well known—also a revolutionary socialist—Mr. B. Savinkoff (who was appointed Minister of War by Kerensky) was so disgusted by the mean behavior of these leaders of his own political party that he finally renounced his adherence to the whole social-revolutionary party of which he himself was one of the leaders before. He felt himself more a Russian patriot than a socialist-Internationalist and he clearly saw into what abyss of misery the socialists were leading the Russian State and how absurd and impracticable most of their theories were and how necessary it was to have them thoroughly revised.

Savinkoff, in the hour of mortal danger of his country, proved to be a Russian patriot, a man who considers the interests of his country to be above the interests of his political party and so he worked together with those Russian patriots who were not yet forever lost. He joined Generals Korniloff and Alexieff and became a bitter enemy of the Bolsheviks. Every compromise, every concession and every purporting with the Bolsheviks was excluded for him and that makes the great difference between Savinkoff and men like Avkientieff, Chernoff and their supporters, who are ready at any moment to negotiate with the Bolsheviks and share with them the poisonous intoxication of power.

There is at present at the head of the government in Omsk another great patriot, a highly educated man of iron will and full of energy, a man who does not favor any party and who sees the salvation of Russia only in the united effort of all honest and capable men. This man is Admiral Kolchak, whom Avkientieff represents as a brute and military despot. It is useless to argue how this assertion is in contradiction with the truth, as Admiral Kolchak is very popular in Russia and is well known in England and in America. He is personally known by Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty and has been in touch with the organizers of the American victory, with Daniels, Baker and others during his stay in the States.

All the Russians who really love their country and are not obsessed by narrow party views look with hope upon Kolchak and will support him, believing that only his strong will and experience will enable the bringing of order and relief to suffering Russia, and this is the only goal and object he himself has in view.

Russia does not now need any parties, nor Rights nor Lefts. She has had enough of them, and no friends of Kerensky—not even himself—have any right to speak in the name of all Russia, to which they have brought anarchy, disorder, an infamous peace with Germany and civil war. They will forever be remembered in the Russian history as weaklings or traitors and their names will be cursed by the very people I wish to see free.

Yours truly,
GEORGE SYNNERBERG, (Capt.),
Russian Commercial Attaché at
Peking and Tokio.

Correspondence

Capt. Synnerberg Replies To Mr. Avkientieff

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—In THE CHINA PRESS, the former "famous" head of the Directorate of Five in Omsk, who has just arrived with his supporters in Shanghai, spoke about himself, but did not, unfortunately, tell the truth. I would like to point some of his errors, if they may be called so and correct them.

He and his colleagues, Messrs. Argunoff, Zenzinoff, and Rogosky, were not arrested by order of Admiral Kolchak on November 18, but were arrested by four officers on their own initiative and responsibility. After having arrested the above-named gentlemen, who tried to disorganize the Russian army, betray the Allies and co-operate with the Bolsheviks, these officers presented themselves to Admiral Kolchak, who was then Minister of War, and asked for justice,

declaring that it was their patriotic feeling and love for their country that prompted them to do what they did and that they were prepared to appear before a court-martial and to give their full explanations of the reasons why they arrested these members of the Government and to bear all the consequences of their action.

These officers were immediately arrested and the members of the Government released, but the latter preferred to remain under guard as they feared that they might be eventually lynched by the infuriated mob in Omsk, which evidently had no sympathy for them.

The court found the four officers not guilty, as the treachery of Messrs. Avkientieff and his colleagues was proved and they were expelled from Russia after having given their promise never again to take any active part in Russian politics. They were placed in a special train and

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



and is expressed by the energy expended per second, the second being the universal unit of time. Considered in this way, the joule gives place to the "watt" called the unit of power, one watt being equal to one joule of energy of work during one second of time. Here we come into touch with ordinary ideas, for we can directly compare a watt with the familiar horse-power, one horse-power being about equivalent to 746 watts.

Now, with this standard of power measurement clearly understood, let us return to the human brain and to the question whether it is like a radio station, sending out energy into space which is capable of transmitting to other distant brains signals, symbols and mental pictures, thus accounting for the enigmatical phenomena of telepathy. This introduces no supernatural element and consequently is a legitimate scientific inquiry.

Mr. Pickard, on the basis of Atwood's experiments on the thermal effects of mental activity, estimates that there may possibly stream from a man's head, when the brain engine is in operation, an energy radiation of one joule, and this continued at the rate of a joule per second, would imply the possession by the brain of a power equivalent to one watt, or about one-746th of a horse-power.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

A Light In Jerusalem By A. Brisbane

There is to be a daily newspaper in Jerusalem, published in Hebrew. War and the Turks would not allow it. The coming peace and England's control made its existence possible. Mr. Ben-Avi will soon be in Jerusalem publishing Ben-Avi will be a useful citizen of

Jerusalem. The printing press and the light that he will take with him will do the neighborhood, especially the Turks, much good.

The most interesting recent announced "discovery" is that defective teeth and germs spread through the system from such teeth cause insanity.

A reputable investigator, Dr. Cotton, Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital, has cured maniacs simply by pulling teeth, stopping the cause of infection and clearing the poisonous inhabitants out of the patient's system.

You are, as you walk about, the residence of hundreds of millions of living creatures, mostly harmless or actually beneficial. But if a sort of bacterial Central Empire autocracy starts in your microbes population, almost anything may happen from insanity to Spanish influenza.

Thanks to the interference and demands of the United States of America, the little German boy born under the Kaiser will probably grow up a citizen of the United States of Germany—the Kaiser-tooth that caused military insanity having been pulled.

In Wuertemberg, in Bavaria, and other German States fastened together with the imperial iron hoop of Bismarck, a federation of German States is discussed openly. It will be a fact, and Germans who now think they hate Wilson most bitterly will build statues and name streets in his

memory in years to come. The French Republic, the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain, the Government of this country are all based on revolution. Germany will feel better after sending the Kaiser to join Louis XVI.

A king ruling over millions is dangerous, or at best foolish. The worst thing, often, is the woman in the background ruling him.

An old French king praised the Salic law forbidding a woman to inherit the French throne, saying:

It's a good law, for with a man on the throne some woman will always rule France.

It is learned now that, behind the Russian Tsar, the Empress ruled, and ruined Russia—she is accused of having betrayed Lord Kitchener to his death.

The French had a sample of this second-hand rule in the Empress

Eugenie, who pushed Napoleon III. into the disastrous war of 1870, and said: This is my war.

She thought the war would wipe out the disastrous memory of Sadova and give her son a better chance to succeed as Emperor. That idea, cost France Alsace and Lorraine, and five thousand millions of francs—perhaps also the one hundred billions of francs that the French are spending on this war.

A lady from Europe, the other day, brought with her a large Danish boardroom. She bought it in Holland because the cruel owners were going to kill and eat it. She couldn't bear that.

At about the same time a rich gentleman advertised for a good home, with steam heat, for his pet monkey. The monkey was vicious, inclined to bite. The man gave it up because his wife threatened divorce.

Let your little boy write an essay entitled "The Monkey, the Boardroom and Human Nature."

Brain Acts On Radio Station Plan

By Garrett P. Servis

There is no subject coming within the range of scientific investigation that excites a wider interest than telepathy among those who love to skirt the borders of human knowledge. Now and then someone possesses of special knowledge endeavors to apply to test the question of the nature of the force that must lie behind telepathic phenomena. If such phenomena are genuine manifestations of a hitherto unrecognized, or unclassified, force resident in the brain of man, considered as a center of radiant energy.

A test of this kind is suggested in the following letter from the distinguished electrical engineer, and expert in wireless telegraphy and telephony, Mr. Greengard Whitaker Pickard:

I had the pleasure of reading your article on telepathy, and noted your objection to telepathic communication, based upon the familiar inverse square law.

A Test Suggested

As a specialist on radio communication, telepathy per se does not come within my domain. But electromagnetic radiation, its reception, and the energy relations of aural perception of sounds are distinctly within my field. Your article led me this evening into the following:

If telepathy exists, it is likely that the transmission takes the form of electromagnetic waves, radiating into space with a spherical wave front. If so, then the distance over which it is operative depends upon two things—first, the amount of energy radiated per unit time, and second, sensitivity of the receiver.

Atwood's calorimeter experiments

indicate a quite appreciable amount of heat developed as a result of mental activity, presumably as a result of additional blood supply to the brain. It would seem within reason to assume a possible energy radiation of one joule, or 107 ergs, at least for a short time.

Tayleigh and Angstrom have given data on the sensitiveness of the eye, which indicates that an energy stream at the rate of less than 107 ergs per second, impinging upon the retina, gives a distinct sensation of light. My own measurements of the sensitiveness of the ear have shown that a sound of an intensity equal to 2x10 ergs per second is plainly audible.

On the assumption of a "one-watt" transmitting brain, a simple calculation will show that at a distance of 700 kilometers, there will be sufficient energy passing through an area of 100 square centimeters to affect the senses of sight and hearing, if in suitable form for these senses. If the unknown telepathic sense has no greater sensitiveness than sight or hearing, it would be effected under the conditions above set forth.

It is interesting to note that the threshold value for both sight and hearing is of the same order of magnitude as the quantum unit of energy, $h\nu$, where h is Planck's constant, 6.55×10^{-27} . Whether this sets a one-way limit to the telepathic frequency

Trying For A Tooth-Hold

The new curate's wife was a very sweet natured, and truly kind little soul, and did a great deal of practical good in her husband's parish. During the festive season she decided to give a feast to the aged poor of the district. All went well and the old people were having a fine time, when the curate's wife suddenly noticed that one old fellow did not seem to be getting on very well with his dinner.

"What is the matter, Mr. Smith?" she asked. "Isn't it cut to your liking?"

"Fine, ma'am—thankee!" mumbled the old chap. "But, ye see, ma'am, I've a picked onion in me mouth, and, having now but one tooth left in me head, it's a bit awkward like to catch it. I'll be all right, thankee, ma'am. Just 'ee wait till I left hold on 'un!"

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Amoy, Ipoh, Penang,
Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon,
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon,
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, S. Francisco,
Calcutta, London, Shanghai,
Canton, Lyons, Singapore,
Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya,
Fookchow, Manilla, Tientsin,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtau,
Harbin, New York, Vladivostok,
Hollu, Peking, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster
Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved
Securities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the
chief commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan
and America.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Boules.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,900,000
Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government 2,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: P. R. MOON.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developpement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France. Ban-
que de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le Developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking,
Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Cebu, Newchwang, Tientsin,
Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok,
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama,
Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
count and fixed Deposits in Tael,
Dollars and Roubles, Terms of
application.
Local Bills discounted. Special
facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal
cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZTERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and
Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital \$541,000.00
Reserve Fund \$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,488,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China and
foreign exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved
securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits both in
taels and dollars according to ar-
rangement.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Ac-
counts at 4 per annum.
Pocket Savings Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.80
Special Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.80

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
Tientsin, Hankow, Changchun,
Wuhu, Jichang, Jichang,
Antung, Anking, Changsha,
Dairen, Hongchow, Nanchang,
Moukden, Ningpo, Fookchow,
Newchwang, Hankow, Amoy,
Kiaochow, Canton, Hongkong,
Tientsin, Wusheng, Swatow,
Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved
securities. Local Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
count and Dollar Current Account at
2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per
cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per
cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de
Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de
Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-
gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir
National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of
New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts Tael and fixed deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.
Every description of banking and
exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie
Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster
and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco,
Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle,
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai,
Changchun, Manilla, Shimonoeki,
Dairen, Mukden, Singapore,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya,
Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney,
Hongkong, New York, Tientsin,
Hollu, Osaka, Tokyo,
Kaiyuan, Peking, Tientsin,
Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Tael
and Dollars, according to arrange-
ment.
Drafts granted on principal places
in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China
and the chief commercial places in
Europe, India, and America.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton,
Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.K. 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.K. 40,000.00

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits according
to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
General Manager.

International Banking
Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ... U.S. \$6,500,000
Undivided Profits ... U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin,
Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soeraba-
ya.

West Indies and Central American
Branches:
Republic of Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo.
San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by
reason of our close affiliation with
The National City Bank of New York
we are able to offer the facilities of
its branches at Bahal, Havana,
Alfira, Caracas, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio
de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de
Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Val-
paraiso.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters
of Credit, Bills of Exchange and
Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Current accounts opened and Fixed
Deposits taken on rates that may be
ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or
over \$100, will be received at one
time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be re-
ceived in one year from any single
depositor whose credit balance shall
not at any time exceed the sum of
\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per
cent per annum will be allowed on
the monthly minimum balance.
Deposits may be withdrawn on de-
mand. Accounts will be kept either
in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the
option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with
Pass Books in which all transactions
will be entered. Pass Books must be
presented when paying in or
withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of
China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved
securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 3 per cent per annum on
daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according
to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Fookchow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve ... Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yoko-
hama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka,
Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nago-
ya, Kugawara (Tokio), Otaru.

London: Messrs. Barclay Bank, Ltd.
The London City and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank
of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Every description of Banking and
Foreign Exchange Business Trans-
acted.

L. KENNEDY, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 542,500
Reserve Fund 639,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch
Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras,
Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang,
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis,
Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius),
Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon,
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking
and Exchange business trans-
acted. Interest allowed on Tael
Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum
and on Fixed Deposits at rates
which may be ascertained on ap-
plication.

C. T. BEATH,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and
October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Business and Official
- Notices -

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

**Conseil D'Administration Municipale de
la Concession Francaise de Shanghai**

**Emprunt Municipal de 1914
(Obligations a 5%)**

Aucune operation de transfert ne
sera enregistree du 17 au 31 Decem-
bre inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

**Municipal Loan of 1914
(5% Debentures)**

Transfer books for the above loan
will be closed from 17th to 31st
December, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

**Conseil D'Administration Municipale de
la Concession Francaise de Shanghai**

**Emprunt Municipal de 1916
(Obligations a 5%)**

Aucune operation de transfert ne
sera enregistree du 17 au 31 Decem-
bre inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

**Municipal Loan of 1916
(5% Debentures)**

Transfer books for the above loan
will be closed from 17th to 31st
December, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

Culty Dairy Company, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Seventh Annual General Meet-
ing of the Shareholders of the Culty
Dairy Co., Ltd., will be held at the
Offices of the Agents, Messrs. J. P.
Bisset and Co., No. 1 The Bund
(First Floor) on Monday, 23rd
December, 1918 at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 17th to 23rd Decem-
ber, both days inclusive.

J. P. BISSET AND Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

**Yui Hwa Mineral Supply
Company**

P.3 Nanking Road
Exporters of

TUNGSTEN AND OTHER
ORES

at Moderate Price.

SHANGHAI MADRIGAL CLUB

First meeting in the Palace
Hotel (5th floor), on Wed-
nesday, 11th December,
at 5.30 p.m. under
guidance of Prof.
G. Zalsman.

Requiem of Fauré (Latin) will
be taken into study. We require a
large chorus. Everybody with some
knowledge of singing is cordially
invited to join. It is a unique
opportunity offered by Prof. Zals-
man to unite all singing people of
Shanghai for the execution of larger
vocal compositions of English,
American, French and Italian
origin.

Send in your cards and addresses
to

F. J. BLOM,

2 North Soochow Road.

Committee:

Mrs. Isenman.

Prof. Zalsman.

Mr. F. J. Blom.

LOST

Lost, Delivery Order No. 279
marked calling for 4 cases Rubber

ware ex s.s. Chikugo Maru Voyage
No. 4 from Tokio on the 10th
December, 1918. This Delivery
Order having been lost, the public
are hereby cautioned against nego-
tiating same, as the cargo has duly
been taken delivery of on a duplicate.

TOHO YOKO

東方洋行

No. 46 Szechuen Road.

20441

B.W.W.A.

A general meeting of all workers, sub-
scribers and friends of the Association
will be held at 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20

at the office of

Messrs. Maitland & Co., Ltd.

23 Szechuen Road

Mr. Stephen will take the Chair

Enrolment of Members

Distribution of B.W.W.A. Badges. Tea.

Address illustrated by Lantern Slides;

"The Czechoslovak Saviours of the
Eastern Front."

20448

CONSERVATOIRE graduate

vocalist has a few vacancies for

pupils. The latest scientific method

used. Apply in person to P. 372

Nanking Road, Opp. Lloyd Road.

FOR SALE

Black iron sheets, 400
bundles, spot cargo.

For specifications, price,
and further particulars, apply
to Box 371, THE CHINA

PRESS.

Agents, Importers, Merchants

and others interested in British
manufactured goods, should write
for lists of British Manufacturers
desirous of developing their export
trade and open for efficient re-
presentation.

Please mention the lines handled.

Write:-

The Export Distributor,
Monument House, London,
E.C.3. Cable address. "Viad-
mancoy" London.

**Union Church Literary
and Social Guild
TONIGHT**

11th December, 9 p.m.

Lecture

by

MR. CHARLES KLIENE

"Education and Reform in China"

Admission \$1.00:

Members by ticket.

20437

THE TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Notification No. 284.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (218/1)

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 11th day of
February, 1919, are hereby invited for the supply of 11,000 feet
Wrought Iron or Steel Pipe with screwed sleeve joints, 8 pieces
Wrought Iron or Steel T Pieces and 8 pieces Wrought Iron or Steel
Right Angle Bends. Tender forms attached with full particulars may
be obtained free of charge on application to the Tientsin Pukow Rail-
way Administration, Tientsin-Hopei.

S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, December 6th, 1918.

20410

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

NOTICE

The first of a series of American Industrial Film programs will be
given under the auspices of this Association at the Olympic Theater,
127 Bubbling Well Road, on Wednesday, December 18, at 9:15 p.m. sharp.
This program is an exposition of American industries and will be
particularly interesting to the Chinese business community.
Members may secure tickets for themselves and friends by applying
to A. S. Goldsmith, Honorary Secretary of the Association, c/o The
American Club, 33 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

20422

BORDEAUX BURGUNDIES

Cuniffe, Dobson & Co., Bordeaux
Red Hing Burgundies

BEAUJOLAIS

MACON

BEAUNE

POMMARD

VOLNAY

CHAMBERTIN

SPARKLING RED

Ideal Dinner Wines

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants

Building Contractors

Engineers' Supplies.

At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,

Stove Polish, Door Springs and

Vacuum Bottles.

17997

For Sale

Aqua Ammonia Fortis B.P.

Acetic Acid Glaciale B.P.

Liver of Sulphur.

THE CHEMICAL TRADING

COMPANY,

Y2061 North Szechuen Road.

20244

Holy Trinity Cathedral

ROLL OF HONOUR.

"Their name liveth for evermore."

A Committee is preparing a list

for the Cathedral Roll of Honour.

The intention of the Committee is

to permanently record the names of

those connected with Shanghai who

have given their lives in the War.

It is desirable that the names of

those who lived up-country or in the

smaller Ports, where possibly no

memorial is contemplated, should

not be overlooked.

The Roll will be read at the

Memorial Service to be held in the

Cathedral on December 29th, 1918.

To assist the Committee in ob-
taining a complete list, all those who
wish names of relatives and friends
to be included are asked to com-
municate with

The Hon. Secretary,

Cathedral War Memorial,

Church House,

21, Kiukiang Road.

20435

For Your Underwear,

Spats, Sox and Gloves

SILBERMANS

IS THE PLACE

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1893)

4129 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC

PINS

We have just received a shipment
of Office Pins in all sizes.

Phone
Central
4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Phone
Central
4778

All Storage Batteries look very much alike,
but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life
and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite
Service Station And Sole Agents for China

Battery

has a character
all its own

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829



Astor House Hotel

PIANO RECITAL

BY THE

Great Artist

Gold Medalist of Petrograd Academy
of Music, Professor and Director of
Imperial Academy of Music Saratov.

Alexander Sklarevski

Tuesday, 17 December

at 9 p.m.

Booking at The Astor House and

Moutrie's.

Management J. GENIN.

20438

**Tonnage for London in
January**

For particulars, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Tel. North 167.

Export Department.

20412

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back
(with bathroom and verandah), to
let. Good table.

Telephone North 433.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board large and
small well furnished rooms, every
convenience, accommodation for
table boarders. Good cuisine.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET

167 Bubbling Well Road

A large comfortable bedroom,
with bathroom attached; suitable
for married couple or two friends.
Use of tennis, garage, stable and
telephone.

MOST-COMFORTABLE cosy
room, free. Nice home, good
locality. Board special care. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 379,
THE CHINA PRESS.

20446 D-14

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let
from 1st January, comfortable,
furnished flat, four rooms, with op-
portunity to take over present lease for
one year or longer together with
furniture. Apply to Box 372, THE
CHINA PRESS.

20433

FOR RENT, furnished housekeep-
ing flat; two large rooms, kitchen,
bath, telephone. Say Zoong dis-
trict. Terms moderate. Apply to
Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

20400 D-12

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 8 Tsong Chow Road,
adjoining Burlington Hotel, six-
roomed residence, modern bath, rent
Tails 60. Open for inspection.
For further particulars, apply to J.
T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

20391

TO LET, one large unfurnished
room for residence or office: steam
heat, private modern bath, hard-
wood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen
Road.

20215

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires extra
(typewriting) work after five
o'clock. Please reply to Box 378,
THE CHINA PRESS.

20444 D-14

WANTED position by hard work-
ing young man of good character.
Five years experience in accounting
and shipping. No objection to out-
ports. Apply to Box 369, THE
CHINA PRESS.

20429 D-13

BRITISHER (24), at present
disengaged, seeks position, steady,
reliable, highest references. Knowl-
edge of French, Mandarin and
accounts. Apply to Box 368, THE
CHINA PRESS.

20428 D-13

BOOKKEEPER, 23 years' experi-
ence, also had charge of shipping,
insurance, import, export and cor-
respondence, seeks position; outport
preferred. Excellent references.
Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA
PRESS.

20401 D-15

AMERICAN lady stenographer,
with home and local experience, de-
sires position. First-class references.
Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA
PRESS.

20406 D-12

**Other Business and Official
Notices will be found on
Pages 11 and 12**

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an assistant with good
experience in practical chemistry.
Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA
PRESS.

20419 D-12

WANTED, stenographer, by Bri-
tish firm. One who has a fair
knowledge of shorthand. Apply to
Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

20414

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, houseboat for Christ-
mas holidays, to accommodate four
persons. Please reply to Box 380,
THE CHINA PRESS.

20447 D-12

A GENTLEMAN, recently arriv-
ed, of long residence in the
Western part of Europe, desires
to act as Agent in France, Swit-
zerland and Italy for large Im-
porting and Exporting houses in
Shanghai. Apply to Box 374,
THE CHINA PRESS.

20436 D-12

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, peti-
tions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road,
or P.D. 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Lot No. 389, Cada-
stral No. 1072, corner Miller and
Hanbury Roads. Price Tails 20-
000. For particulars, inquire As-
sociated Mission Treasurers, 9
Hankow Road.

20451 D-13

FOR SALE, drawing room cabinet
Singer Sewing Machine. Any re-
asonable offer accepted. Apply to
Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

20442 D-14

FOR SALE, 50-100 tons Wol-
framite Ore. Apply to Box 375,
THE CHINA PRESS.

20440 D-17

FOR SALE, half bond I.S.S. five
years paid \$360. Reasonable offer
will be accepted. Apply to Box
366, THE CHINA PRESS.

20425 D-13

FOR SALE, second-hand Ford car,
in good condition. Tls. 500.
Owner buying another car. Apply
to Box 367, THE CHINA
PRESS.

20427 D-12

FOR SALE. One "Columbia"
gramophone, as good as new with 100
records, some new ones, for \$150.
Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA
PRESS.

20429 D-13

WANTED, 12-bore double barrel
shot-gun also pair of ice skates.
Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA
PRESS.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 21	—	Vancouver	Isuzu Maru	Br. J. D. & Co.	
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Whitby Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 22	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 24	—	Vancouver	Montague	Br. C.P.R.	
Dec. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 11	—	Taoma, etc.	Araba Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Jan. 18	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Jan. 21	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 13	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
Dec. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 18	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 21	—	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 21	—	Kobe	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 24	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 15	—	London, etc.	Altai Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Dec. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 15	—	Calcutta, etc.	Nizami	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 15	—	Calcutta, etc.	Ganges Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 16	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 12	—	Foochow	Hasan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 12	—	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 12	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Wingang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Dec. 12	—	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 13	—	D.L. Amoy	Hwahkuei	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 13	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 13	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	
Dec. 13	—	Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 13	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kalong	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 13	—	D.L. Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Talans	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 14	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Dec. 16	—	Hongkong & Singapore	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Dec. 17	—	Hongkong & Canton	Sigan	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 24	—	Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 12	—	D.L. W'wai, Chefoo T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 13	—	Chefoo	Tungwai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 13	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Dec. 13	—	4.00 Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
Dec. 13	—	4.00 Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Dec. 13	—	4.00 Tientsin & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Dec. 17	—	4.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woozung	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shangyang Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfong	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 20	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	
Dec. 11	Hankow	Hwahlee	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Dec. 11	Hongkong	Kalong	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 11	Chefoo	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Dec. 11	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 11	Japan	Tenyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec. 11	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
Dec. 11	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwah Lee, tons 1,151 will leave on Thursday, December 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tintung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Lueny, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Lueny, tons 2,925, Capt. Fenderson will leave on Friday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Friday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, December 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Telephone No. 401.

AMOI.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Hwah Kuei, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on Friday, December 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Telephone No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kialong, Captain Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, December 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Telephone No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Saturday, December 14, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

MARSEILLES via HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Ganges Maru, Captain T. Ichikawa, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Sunday, December 15, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sigan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, December 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Telephone No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Monday, December 23, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain C. Smith, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

DAIREN via TSINTAU.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Friday, December 13, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Altai Maru, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Sunday, December 15, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Araba Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Saturday, Jan. 11, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Lueny, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at daylight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sun-ming, Shikang, Yingchow, Sigan and Kialong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Shipping Car and Express Trust Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Raffles-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
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S.S. Ecuador Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia Feb. 8

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cuba and Honolulu
S.S. Colusa Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa Jan. 3

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5058 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said) leave arr. ALTAI MARU... (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami, During Dec.

FOR MARSEILLES (via Hongkong and Singapore). GANGES MARU... (8,400 tons) Capt. J. Ichikawa, During Dec.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave. ARABA MARU... (15,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Jan. 10 Jan. 11

FOR HONGKONG MEXICO MARU... (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 13 Dec. 14

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen). KOHOKU MARU... (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Dec. 11 Dec. 12

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao). KOHOKU MARU... (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Dec. 21 Dec. 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. No. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI

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16th December

from Shanghai for Vancouver 15th January

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Sails from Shanghai about December 24th

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.

Tel. Central 181.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

Tons			
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Dec. 15
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Dec. 26

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriyama,	Dec. 22
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SAISHA MARU	4,000	Capt. Y. Kawashima,	Dec. 17
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Nakajima,	Dec. 24
CHIGUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Taniguchi,	Dec. 26

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	19,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 14
TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kawai,	Dec. 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 25

LOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Dec. 26
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FOR JAPAN

LAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	Dec. 21
RAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Nishijima,	Dec. 21

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March. 5
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FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	Jan. 25
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. 31
NOKKO MARU	10,000		January
KITANO MARU	16,000		Feb. —

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Station	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Station	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
Shanghai	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	Tientsin	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45
Shanghai	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	Tientsin	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45
Shanghai	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	Tientsin	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45
Shanghai	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	Tientsin	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45
Shanghai	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45	Tientsin	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45
Shanghai	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45	Tientsin	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Shanghai	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45	Tientsin	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45
Shanghai	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45	Tientsin	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45
Shanghai	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45	Tientsin	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45
Shanghai	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45	Tientsin	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45
Shanghai	20:00	20:15	20:30	20:45	Tientsin	20:00	20:15	20:30	20:45
Shanghai	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45	Tientsin	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45
Shanghai	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45	Tientsin	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45
Shanghai	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45	Tientsin	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45
Shanghai	24:00	24:15	24:30	24:45	Tientsin	24:00	24:15	24:30	24:45

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

S — train has sleep. accompn. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accompn.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

NOTICE

Yangtze Wharf Property at Pootung

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company having heard that certain parties are negotiating for the purchase of the property known as the Yangtze Wharf and situate on the River at Pootung between the China Merchants' Eastern wharf and the Kailan Administration's wharf hereby give notice that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is the sole owner of the land measuring Forty-five Mow or thereabouts on which the wharf and godowns are erected and that no other party is entitled or authorised to sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof.

Dated the 5th day of December, 1918.

PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON,
Solicitors for
The China Merchants' Steam
Navigation Company.

Naamlooze Vennootschap
Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en
Landbouw-Exploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
As the alteration of our Statutes in accordance with the Resolutions passed at our last General Meeting has been sanctioned by the Government of the Netherlands Indies, the New Companies have now to be registered here and it is anticipated that the scrip will be ready early in January. These Companies will be registered as The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, and The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st December, both days inclusive, and the scrip in the New Companies will be issued to those Shareholders on the Register on that date in accordance with the Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
Gen. Secy.
Shanghai, 22nd November, 1918.

SAEY TAI

TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Monday, December 2nd.
We shall commence our Great
Clearance SALE
30% Discount off all goods
For two weeks only
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Suits for Winter, Indigo Blue
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Tweed Suits. All materials are from
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Telephone No. 2933.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2861

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokyo and
Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
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Sprays and Shaker Bottles

We have just received a small lot of the above in glass and all-metal bottles, similar to those used by Hairdressers. They are excellent for the application of Hair Tonics, Perfumes and Toilet Waters.

Attractive in appearance, the metal bottles being heavily nickel-plated and highly polished, they look well on any dressing table.

Mactavish & Company, Ltd.

Chemists:

Opposite the Garden Bridge.

COAL

Our prices for December have been reduced:

Best House Coal No. 1 per ton	\$26
" " " " " "	24
" " " " " "	22
" Kitchen " " "	23
" " " " " "	21
Hongay Anthracite, " "	33
" " " " " "	31
Honan " " "	28
" " " " " "	28

Weight, Quality and Prompt
Delivery Guaranteed.
Phone, Central 3255.

Order books on application.
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
123A Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

Union Braueri A. G. in
Liquidation

By order of Court dated 29th November, 1918, the undersigned has been appointed Liquidator of the above-mentioned concern.

Persons having claims against the said concern are hereby requested to send particulars of their claims before 29th December, 1918, to the undersigned's address No. 17, Museum Road.

Shareholders holding bearer shares in the above-mentioned concern are likewise requested to file particulars of the shares held by them before 29th December, 1918.

FRITHJOF HOENKE,

Liquidator, Union Braueri A.G.

COAL FOR SALE

House Coal No. 1.....	\$25.00
House Coal No. 2.....	\$24.00
House Coal No. 3.....	\$22.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1.....	\$22.00
Chinese Anthracite.....	\$26.00
Hongay Coal.....	\$32.00
Firewood.....per 60 bundles	\$ 1.00
Charcoal.....per basket	\$ 0.50

Good Weight and Quality Guaranteed
L. HOPKINS,
Corner of Ningpo & Szechuen Rds.

Telephone Central 1124.
Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1918.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU "DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH "UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal	Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	8.20	14.10	15.30	16.50	17.50	18.50
Jiangsu	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	19.06	Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	8.50	14.40	15.60	16.80	17.80	18.80
Suzhou	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	17.13	18.13	19.13	Changsu	dep.	7.04	8.34	8.54	14.44	15.64	16.84	17.84	18.84
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	17.29	18.29	19.29	Yehshu	dep.	7.15	8.45	9.05	14.55	15.75	16.95	17.95	18.95
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.18	9.43	10.56	15.33	16.32	17.32	18.32	19.32
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	17.29	18.29	Shanghai South	dep.	8.35	10.00	11.13	14.52	15.90	16.90	17.90	18.90
Songjiang	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	18.42	19.42	20.42	Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.59	10.34	11.47	15.16	16.15	17.15	18.15	19.15
Kashu	dep.	9.01	11.00	12.28	16.09	17.44	18.44	19.44	20.44	Shanghai South	dep.	9.05	10.30	11.43	15.22	16.21	17.21	18.21	19.21
Kashu	dep.	9.01	11.00	12.28	16.09	17.44	18.44	19.44	20.44	Lungchow Junction	dep.	9.05	10.30	11.43	15.22	16.21	17.21	18.21	19.21
Yehshu	dep.	8.45	11.05	12.15	15.50	17.03	18.03	19.03	20.03	Lungchow Junction	dep.	9.05	10.30	11.43	15.22	16.21	17.21	18.21	19.21
Changsu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	19.24	20.24	21.24	Lungchow Junction	dep.	9.05	10.30	11.43	15.22	16.21	17.21	18.21	19.21
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	20.19	21.19	22.19	Lungchow Junction	dep.	9.05	10.30	11.43	15.22	16.21	17.21	18.21	19.21
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	20.35	21.35	22.35	Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	13.35	16.55	17.55	18.55	19.55	20.55

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	—	16.55	—

R. Restaurant Car.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, November 21, 22 and 23.—Following were the prices realised at our auction this week:

Sheet	per lb.	Cents
Smoked Fine Ribbed	74 1/2	69
Smoked Good Ribbed	70 1/2	52
Smoked Fine Plain	70 1/2	52
Smoked Good Plain	70 1/2	52
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	74 1/2	54
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	70 1/2	52
Unsmoked Fine Plain	70 1/2	52
Unsmoked Good Plain	70 1/2	52
Cream	76 1/2	72
Good Pale Thin	72 1/2	55
Good Pale Thick	72 1/2	55
Good Brown Blanket	72 1/2	55
Good Brown	72 1/2	55
Good Dark	72 1/2	55
Dark	72 1/2	55
Virgin and Pressed	72 1/2	55
Sheet Cupwashing	72 1/2	55
Sheet Cupwashing	72 1/2	55

Sold, 2,832,228 lbs. (about 1,244 tons).
Owing to the armistice celebrations last week's auctions were postponed till the 21st instant. In the meantime private sales were effected at advanced prices. Standard grades being quoted from 75 to 80 cents for spot and forward positions.

The quantity catalogued for sale at this week's auctions amounted to over 2,300 tons, the disposal of which spread over 2 1/2 days. Some of the American manufacturers were in the market, and apparently there were also buying orders in for Italian and French account. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet started rather dull at 95 cents but recovered during the day until 74 cents was reached for one lot. On the second day 74 1/2 cents was paid for a few lots, but declined thereafter gradually to 72 cents, which was the ruling price this morning. The average price may be given as 72 1/2 cents. Fine Pale Crepe which was in comparatively small supply, sold on the first day between 72 and 76

cents. Yesterday the Japanese competition brought the price up to 76 1/2 cents, and 77 1/2 cents for one lot. At the close of the sale, however, 73 1/2 cents were the current prices, which may also be taken as the average throughout the auctions.

The top-grades mark an advance of 7 cents for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 6 cents for Fine Pale Crepe as compared with the auctions of 6th and 7th instant.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe show similar advances, but a great many lots had to be withdrawn on account of high limits.

Plain Smoked Sheet and Unsmoked Sheet of either description aroused no interest with the buyers. Pallid and Brown Crepes were very erratic and fluctuated heavily according to quality, the thin type being mostly favored. Prices show an average advance of 7-8 cents.

Dark and Darky Crepes were rather steadier at an

